

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 25th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE HON. SPEAKER.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir. Why is the arrival of the Hon Speaker not ceremoniously announced now as it used to be done in the past? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Secretary announced it. Probably it was not heard by the hon. Member.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, the hon. Member refers to the announcement that used to be made in the corridor when the Hon. Speaker was coming to the Chamber.”

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Conference of Police officers of coastal Andhra districts.

* 212 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a conference of the Police chiefs of coastal Andhra districts at Vijayavada, recently with the Inspector-General of Police and concerned Deputy Inspector-General participating ;

(b) what was the agenda of the conference ;

(c) whether this holding of conferences of Police chiefs of a group of districts is a feature only in coastal Andhra districts or is it a feature of groups of districts of other regions of the State ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the consideration of the *modus operandi* of putting down the democratic elements in Andhra public life was one of the items of the agenda ; and

(e) whether the Government will state the decisions arrived at by the conference ?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) to (c) Yes, a conference was held at Eluru and not at Vijayavada. The holding of conferences of police officers of each range is an annual feature for discussing administrative and crime matters and for exchange of views. This is not peculiar to the coastal Andhra districts. The increase in crime in certain districts of the Northern Range was particularly discussed at the conference referred to in the question.

“ (d) The answer is definitely in the negative. The Government do not desire to put down democracy but wish to deal with crime as defined and made punishable in the Penal Code.

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“(e) That special measures should be taken for the check and successful handling of crime in the districts by intensifying patrols.”

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—“ Sir, clause (d) of the question is ‘Whether it is a fact that the consideration of the *modus operandi* of putting down the democratic elements in Andhra public life was one of the items of the agenda’. May I know the names of the democratic elements referred to therein? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The phrase occurs in clause (d) of the question. How can I help the hon. Member, Sir, in that respect? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the conference discussed about the various police camps that had been installed in the Andhra area from the year 1948 to 1952 and about disbanding them at least in the year 1952? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have given all the information that I can possibly give with regard to what took place in the conference. If the hon. Member knows more about it than I do, then he should use his own information.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to tell us in which district the number of crimes is the largest and in which district the number of police camps is the largest? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If that particular information is wanted, I should prefer to have definite notice.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ Was it also one of the items on the agenda that the Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were pressing and forcing the villagers for sentry work in villages, especially in Palnad and, if so, will the Government stop such sentry work? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I have not been able to follow the hon. Member. Is his question intended to mean this? Was it decided or discussed in that conference that Police Inspectors should compel the villagers to accept sentry work? If the hon. Member interprets the demand by certain villages for policemen to be there in this manner, he is entitled to put that interpretation.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I will just explain the question, Sir. The question was whether the policemen were pressing the people to do sentry duty and whether the conference discussed that item? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I take it that the question is whether the police have a programme of calling upon the villagers to do sentry duty. I am not sure about it, but I think it would be a good thing.”

10-40
a.m.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know, Sir, why the police should show partiality to the people of the Andhra in preference to people in other regions? ” (Laughter.)

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is mutual accommodation."

SRI M. BAPAAIAH CHOWDARY:—"May I know if at this conference it was decided to post additional Sub-Inspectors to each of the coastal districts in the Andhra area; if so, for what purpose were they posted?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The holding of the conference was, as I said, to exchange views about the police administration in general and in particular with reference to the area where this particular annual conference was held. If hon. Members attribute every administrative step that was taken subsequent to that conference to the discussions at that conference, they are likely to go wrong. Ordinarily many steps are taken, but what was discussed then must have been general policy matters. In any case, I do not think such matters can be dealt with in answer to questions. If hon. Members have any particular grievance or suggestion with regard to administrative matters, I am prepared to consider."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"May I know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether it is a fact that after this conference was held, there were innumerable police raids in the villages, villagers were arrested, taken to the police station and let off without their even being produced before the Magistrate?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This is a continuous issue between the Opposition and me. On the one side, it is maintained that the police take the initiative in oppression in a number of cases and that the people's discontent is the sequel; on the other side, it is contended by the Government that any raid that the police make is the consequence of a previous crime and disturbance."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know whether such conferences are usually held in the southern ranges of this State?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry, the hon. Leader of the Opposition did not follow my primary answer. This conference was held at Eluru. The holding of conferences of police officers for each range is an annual feature."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I am sorry to interrupt the Hon. the Chief Minister. The point that I wanted to bring to his notice was that after this conference was held, there were innumerable raids on the villages and people were arrested, brought to the police station and released without being produced before a Magistrate. If it is a fact, will the Government see that such illegal acts are stopped in the future?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If the hon. Member grants that there were no raids before or there were much less raids before, to that extent I feel greatly relieved by their present attitude. If any person complains of illegal action or illegal imprisonment, it will be looked into."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I am glad the Hon. the Chief Minister conceded that after the conference took place, raids took place—I emphasise the word ‘raid’. Might I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether it is the duty of the police to go to the spot and investigate crimes where crimes had taken place or to conduct raids on villages if crime is alleged to have been committed? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am glad that we are getting to be precise with our language. The word ‘raid’ has been used all through and I also used the word for the sake of convenience. I quite agree that there should be no ‘raid’, but investigation is often called ‘raid’.”

*Representations received from the Ryots' Association,
Pattukkottai taluk.*

* 213 Q.—**SRI S. VENKATARAMA IYER** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received from the Ryots' Association and the Congress Panchayatdars' Conference, Pattukkottai taluk, requesting to revise the orders issued in the Government Communiqué, dated 9th June 1952, regarding the levy of land revenue in the recently abolished inam and zamin villages taken over by the Government in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks;

(b) what action has been taken on the representations; and

(c) whether the Government will stay the collection of such enhanced land revenue pending final orders in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) Yes. Several such representations have been received.

“ (b) The representations are under the consideration of the Government.

“ (c) The Government see no need to take such action.”

SRI S. VENKATARAMA IYER :—“ Will the Government be pleased to see that the levy of the highest rate of Rs. 16-10-0 per acre is unjust and inequitable and the assessment rate in the villages taken over should be the same as in the ryotwari villages in the neighbourhood.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I said that the whole thing was under the consideration of the Government.”

JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to say whether it is just and legal to levy ryotwari assessment on private lands in inam villages which were hitherto paying only a quit rent of annas eight or twelve per acre, without paying any compensation? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member referring to Pattukkottai taluk? ”

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JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—" Arantangi taluk, Sir."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" All these questions are under consideration, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that all these questions were under the consideration of the Government. I wish to ask him, Sir, whether the matter as it relates to Pattukkottai alone is receiving his consideration or the question of disparity that obtains in the entire State."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" This question relates to a particular taluk and the answer naturally refers to that only."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Might I ask the Government, Sir, whether they can levy new taxes in the estates without the sanction of the Legislature? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No new taxes are levied. The lands that have been taken over are taxed under certain rules made under the Act."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the present assessment in respect of the lands in inam villages taken over by the Government is much higher than the assessment which the cultivators were wont to pay to their previous landholders? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It may or may not be, Sir."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" May I know what the representations are that have been received from the Ryots' Association and the Congress Panchayat regarding the assessment on Pattukkottai and Arantangi zamin and inam lands taken over by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Various representations have been received and I am sure the hon. Member does not expect me to give the House a catalogue of all those things; it refers to the new basis upon which taxes are being levied."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it not a fact that the Government issued a communiqué in respect of the lands in question in the month of June last stating that they concede the justice of the demands of the ryots of these taluks but that, none the less in view of the heavy commitment that the Government have already incurred and also in view of the fact that if this is conceded, they would have to concede the same concession in other areas also where this excessive levy obtains, the Government will not be in a position to concede those demands? Secondly, have the Government . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the Hon. Minister answer the first question."

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"A communiqué was issued but as I understand the English language, no conceding could be inferred from it."

Detection of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Manjeri Police station.

* 214 Q.—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the existence of a large number of serious crimes of recent happening undetected within the jurisdiction of the Manjeri Police station in Malabar;

(b) the reasons for the failure to detect the said crimes; and

(c) whether any special measures have been taken to detect the crimes and allay public anxiety?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) There were two serious crimes of recent happening within the jurisdiction of Manjeri Police Station in Malabar. Of these, one was detected, but the other could not be detected in spite of vigorous efforts as no disinterested witnesses were available.

" (c) Every effort was made and intensive police patrolling of the villages of the area was also carried out. There is no need for public anxiety."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know, Sir, if in respect of the crimes that have not been detected, efforts to detect them will be continued? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is aware that, with the lapse of time, evidence gets more and more unreliable and the court will not accept such evidence and to take it to court is of no use."

10-50 a.m. DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are the Government aware of the statements issued by Malabar leaders in 'Mathruboomi,' complaining about frequent acquittals in murder cases that come up before the Sessions Court? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot help these comments."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" The Hon. Chief Minister stated that two crimes were perpetrated in the locality in question. May I know what exactly these crimes were? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think they are murders and in addition some looting."

Salary of Hon. Chief Minister.

* 215 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Hon. the Chief Minister is drawing his pay as Chief Minister of this State in addition to his pension as ex-Governor-General of India, and if so, what the amount is?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister draws a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and also a house rent allowance and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 250 each.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is it dignified for an ex-Governor-General of India to be the Chief Minister of a disintegrating State? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I do not stand on such dignities, Sir.” (Laughter.)

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—“ Is it a fact that His Excellency the Governor stated at Salem that the Hon. Chief Minister was serving without receiving any salary, a practice which he could not himself follow? Was this statement of His Excellency the Governor contradicted by the Hon. Chief Minister? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is true that the Governor made a wrong statement.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ May I know whether the Hon. Chief Minister's claim for his pay was objected to by the Accountant-General? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ No, Sir.”

Dispute between Ambi's Cafe, Madras, and its workers.

* 216 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have refused to refer the disputes between the Ambi's Cafe, Madras, and its workers to a Tribunal?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ At first the Government considered that there was no case for adjudication but later, on representations received, the case is again under the consideration of the Government. The representation of the President of the State Labour Union is again under consideration of the Government and the Commissioner of Labour has been asked to see if conciliation could once again be attempted.”

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAY :—“ May I know which official of the Government was responsible for the delay of four months in replying to the protests of the Union with regard to the discriminatory treatment, and may I also know whether the Government will give the reason for this delay? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I want notice of the question, Sir.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Certain industrial disputes which arose in the hotel industry were referred to the Industrial Tribunal, which gave an award. If disputes arose after the award, the Government have been urging the employers to voluntarily accept the recommendations of the Tribunal and grant the wage-scales recommended by the Tribunal. If they refused to do

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this, then the Government referred such cases to the Tribunal. The result of this is that there have been a number of lock-outs in the hotel industry in the City of Madras. So, will the Government consider the advisability of referring all the disputes, existing and apprehended, in the hotel industry in Madras to the Tribunal? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member knows that the correct procedure is conciliation and then adjudication. I do not know what other remedy the hon. Member suggests."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" On what basis do the Government come to a conclusion regarding the reference of a dispute to a Tribunal? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" When an industrial dispute arises, it is generally referred for conciliation, and if the Government feel that there is a case made out and if the other party does not agree to the conciliation then we refer the matter to a Tribunal."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Are these workers referred to in the question, affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress or the All-India National Trade Union Congress? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Union that has raised the question in the present case is a socialist-sponsored organisation, viz., the Madras State Labour Union."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Is the dispute still continuing and if so, may I know whether it has caused any dislocation to the consumers of that locality? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no dislocation to the consumers. But the dispute has not yet been finally settled and the Government are taking one more chance and hope that conciliation will succeed "

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAY :—" The Hon. Minister has not answered a previous question, viz., why there was delay of four months in initiating conciliation proceedings in spite of the fact that the Union concerned had made a protest? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid I cannot answer the question straightaway. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I may be able to answer."

Sanction of advances to district boards.

* 217 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the district boards have been requesting the Government for temporary advances to enable them to meet their normal expenditure pending adjustments of their normal annual receipts; and

(b) if so, what the action taken by Government thereon is?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) Yes. Some district boards which have been unable to meet their current expenditure in the course of the year have been applying for advances from State funds.

“(b) Subject to availability of funds, necessary advances were sanctioned up to the end of 1951-52 to such of the district boards as were actually in need of the advances and were found able to repay the advances in a reasonable period. The application of a district board for advance is pending receipt of certain particulars called for.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“In view of the unsatisfactory position obtaining in many of the district boards, and in view of the fact that many of them cannot meet their legitimate expenditure from their own funds, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to pass early orders sanctioning the advances on individual requests of the district boards, wherever the finances of the board concerned are sound?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“If any district board could repay in a reasonable time, advances will be given. If not, subject to availability of funds, grants in respect of dearness allowance to which they are eligible will be paid to the district boards.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“May I know whether any application has been received from the Cuddapah District Board for advance and if so, what action has been taken?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“Are the Government aware that the elementary school teachers of the South Kanara District Board were not paid in time for several months in 1952 and were put to great hardship on account of the delay in granting the advances to the District Board and, if so, may I know whether the Government will be prompt at least in future?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“I will enquire into the matter.”

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—“May I know the names of the district boards which have asked for advances?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“I require notice.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“In view of the financial difficulties of so many district boards, as was shown by the questions and statements of the hon. Members, will the Government take up the question of abolition of these boards?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“It is a policy to be considered and decided.”

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Stationing of Special Armed Police in Tanjore district.

11a.m.

* 218 Q.—SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether hundreds of Special Armed Police have been sent to the taluks of Mannargudi, Tiruturaipundi and Nāgappattinam and some other areas in Tanjore district and have been stationed there for the past one week;

(b) the exact number of policemen so sent and the cost involved in maintaining them there, per day; and

(c) the reasons for this step?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) About 160 men of all ranks of the Special Armed Police are stationed at various places in the Tanjore district.

“(b) & (c) The reasons for this step are to inculcate a sense of security and to maintain law and order. The average cost on account of the pay and allowances, and other expenses of maintenance for one company is about Rs. 470 per day.”

SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR :—“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அமைதிக்கு பங்கம் விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய காரியங்கள் என்ன நடக்கின்றன; எதற்காக இவ்வளவு பணச்சிலவில் போலீஸ் படைகளை அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்களுக்கு இது நன்றாகத்தெரியும்.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“It is an important question that has been asked. People who want to put supplementary questions do not know what has taken place. So, I would request you to see that all such important questions and answers thereto, when they are not in English, are translated into English so that all hon. Members can follow them and put supplementary questions.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have put down twenty questions for answer to-day, that is, within one hour. It will not be possible to have all questions answered within one hour if every Tamil or Telugu supplementary question is to be translated into English. It is not therefore possible to translate them into English. If the hon. Member persists, I shall have no alternative except to put only four or five questions for answer every day.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“In view of the fact that landlords, instead of going to civil courts to find a solution to their land disputes, are using the Special Armed Police for forcibly evicting the peasants from the land, will the Government consider the question of removing the Special Armed Police stationed in Tanjore district from that place?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The premise of the hon. Member is not correct. The landlords cannot get the assistance of the Police to evict anybody. In fact, the grievances of the tenants are that the landlords go to the civil courts and get decrees far too easily.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister was telling us that the hon. Member who put the main question knew the exact details of the breach of law and order in the district concerned. May I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to explain, for the information of the entire House, what the causes are, due to which there were breaches of peace and order in the district? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I did not refer to any breaches of the peace, but I understand the present question, Sir. Conditions in Tanjore district on account of the present agrarian discontent on the one hand, and the reforms expected on the other, are very well-known and there is a certain amount of confusion and a certain amount of uncertainty in all matters. Hence, we have to take measures for security's sake.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ May I know what is the use of having Police there instead of taking ameliorative measures? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is the ameliorative measures that are giving rise to the confusion and uncertainty that I referred to.”

SRI M. C. MUTHUKUMARASWAMY :—“ தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அதிகமான போலீஸ் இருப்பதன் காரணம் என்ன? அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களை அடக்குவதற்காகவா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ May I answer in English, Sir? Some hon. Members believe that question time should be converted into one for debate and that they should follow every question and every answer; whereas, I humbly submit that interpellations and answers thereto should be got ready on their own merits, and they should not depend upon one another as they do in a debate. I must point out that the assumption that more Police are kept in Tanjore than in any other place is not correct. There is an agrarian situation in Tanjore which is peculiar and we do not want it to develop into disorder. The Police are not intended to put down Harijans, Sir, unless indeed the Harijans are misled into disorder.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is it not a fact that Police are sent precisely on the report made by mirasdars, particularly, Mr. Kunniyur Sambasiva Ayyar, to places where land is leased out? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is not true. I do not wish that hon. Members should make personal allegations of this kind where the other person is not here to defend himself. But I say that the Police are under the direct and immediate control of the District Magistrate.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ On a point of order, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has accused some of us that we want to convert the question hour into one for debate. I wonder whether the Chair shares this view. I would, therefore, want a ruling on this question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Chief Minister has not accused any Member.”

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Travelling allowance given to village officers when attending taluk headquarters.

* 219 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Village officer is required to appear before the District Medical Officer, when he applies for medical leave; and

(b) whether travelling allowance is given to a village munsif if he is asked to attend the taluk headquarters?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) No.

“(b) No. But, I may add that, in certain cases, the Revenue Divisional Officers have authorisation to sanction travelling allowance for the village munsif.”

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“Have definite instructions been issued to these officers to give travelling allowance to the village officers?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I may mention cases wherein travelling allowance is given—

(i) When the village officers undertake journeys to attend courts in connexion with their duties as village officers;

(ii) when they are required by competent authority to undertake journeys to give instructions to the local officers in suits;

(iii) when they undertake journeys to give instructions to officers of Government in connexion with Government suits;

(iv) when they are instructed to tour before Excise Officers or before officers of the Commercial Tax department; and

(v) when they undertake journeys to attend meetings of local bodies.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“May I know under what category these village officers—munshifs and karnams—come, non-gazetted or gazetted or any other category?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“‘Traditional class’, Sir.” (Laughter.)

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“The Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue said in reply to clause (a) of my question ‘No’. But there are certain instances where, when a village officer applied for leave, the tahsildar asked him to appear before the Medical Officer. Will the Government issue orders to these officers not to commit such mistakes hereafter?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The prevailing rule is this. The tahsildar or the deputy tahsildar in full charge can grant leave for three months. Over and above that period, the matter has to go before the Revenue Divisional Officer who grants leave. But if the Revenue

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Divisional Officer doubts the *bona fides* of the leave application, he may ask the applicant to produce a medical certificate."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Coming as I do from the traditional and honorary class, as our Chief Minister has classified them, I know some of the village officers are misusing their powers because of tradition. In view of this fact, may I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether he will consider the question of abolition of this class and the transfer of all their duties to the panchayats in future? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The entire Government will breakdown." (Cheers.)

SRI P. GOPALAKRISHNA REDDI :—" Will the Government consider the question of increasing the salaries of village officers in the estates taken over by the Government and converted into ryotwari areas, in view of the fact that they are paid by the Government the same salaries as they were paid previously—and some of them have not been paid any salary at all—even though the Government are extracting equal work and more from them? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question is about travelling allowance. This does not arise out of that question."

Construction of a dam across Gomukhi, South Arcot district.

* 220 Q.—SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage at which the work relating to the proposed construction of a dam across Gomukhi near Vadakanthal in South Arcot district is?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The scheme has been deferred for the present."

SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY :—" நான்தான் கேள்விபோட்டது. பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" இந்த ஸ்கீம் தற்போது தள்ளி வைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது."

SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY :—" இதற்குக்காரணம் என்னவென்று சொல்லுவார்களா ? "

11-10
a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The scheme has been deferred because of the poor return expected from it."

Stationing of Armed Reserve Police in West Godavari district.

* 221 Q.—SRI P. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in how many places, apart from Eluru and Narsapuram, the Armed Reserve Police is stationed in West Godavari district; and

(b) since when the Armed Reserve Police or Special Armed Police has been stationed in Kanuru Agraharam and for what purpose?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) The Government have called for information.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“Sir, the question was in how many places apart from Eluru and Narasapuram the Armed Reserve Police is stationed in West Godavari district.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, this being a matter where I have to get information to answer the question, I said ‘Government have called for information.’”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“May I know, Sir, whether after the receipt of information the Hon. the Chief Minister would consider favourably the good number of representations made by the villagers that this Armed Reserve Police should be abolished?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, after I get the information I will be able to understand the real position. But generally speaking, the stationing of Police is intended to prevent crime and give a sense of security, and that must depend on policy, and the representations of the local people will certainly go to form an important part of the consideration.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“Sir, the question was put a month ago. The Police are harassing the people every day. This is a life and death problem for the people. Therefore, may I know the reason for the delay in getting the information?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The Government have called for information because they have not got the information here. That is the plain answer. Whether it is a life and death problem or not, I am not quite able to understand unless I get the information.”

Stationing of Special Armed Police at Kanur Agraharam.

* 222 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Armed Police and Armed Reserve Police were posted in Pendyala, Kanur and Kanur Agraharam, adjacent villages in Kovvur taluk, West Godavari district, during the year 1951;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether the camps are being continued even till to-day; and

(d) whether there was any request from Yelamaru Zamindar to station special police?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) to (d) The Government have called for information.”

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SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—“ ఈ ప్రశ్న జూన్ నెల 30 వ తేదీన పంపించాను. అక్కడ ఆ గ్రామములో పాలీసులు విదేశీరికంగా station లో ఉంచి రైతాంగాన్ని కూలీలను బాధలు పెట్టవలెనంటుంటే దురుద్దేశ్యంతో క్రి.పా.కో. 144 ఇక్కడను order ను ex-parte గా తీసుకొని రావాని ప్రయత్నం ఉంది, దానికి Additional First-Class Magistrate వద్ద 144 section order కోసం ప్రయత్నం చేస్తే ఆయన నిరాకరించడం, దానిపైనే తమకు Sub-Magistrate వద్దగలనని తీసుకోవడం, దానిపైనే అప్పీలుచేసే, సర్పంచిని Sub-Collector గారు ఆ 144 section order ను రద్దుచేయడం . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think he is making a speech.”

SRI K. RAJARAM :—“ He speaks about section 144, Cr.P.C. order and it has nothing to do with the question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let him put it in the form of a question.”

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—“ వాటిపై నిజమే తెలుపుతూ తమ చర్య తీసుకోవాలనే విషయాన్ని జూన్ 21 వ తేదీన ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి మమూరాండం పంపించాము. ఆ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమీ చెప్పారు. జూలై 18 వ తేదీన ఒక రైతును అరెస్టుచేసి క్రమవిరుద్ధంగా 24 గంటలపైగా కస్టడీలో ఉంచిన విషయము తెలుస్తున్నా? ఎంతమందిపై, సెక్యూరిటీ కనులు పెట్టారో చెప్పారా? ”.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I said in answer to the question that the Government have called for information. A large number of questions are pending in the Department, and the answers to them have not been sent to the Legislature office, because the information on these questions has not yet been received. In deference to the Hon. Speaker's wish that we must state the stage at which the matter stood, I have given in these two cases (though it probably does not satisfy the hon. Members) the actual position that we have called for information. When the information comes we shall place it at the disposal of hon. Members if they ask for it or, if it is important, even without their asking. But as far as the speech of the last interpellator went, he said that the Special Police stationed in these places were approaching the magistracy for orders, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and that this did not please him. I submit that he has himself given a certificate to the Police. They don't do anything except approaching the magistracy for orders.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Our Hon. Chief Minister prides himself as a very efficient man . . . ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I protest against the flattery or insinuation, whatever it is.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that it is a simple question on which the District Superintendent of Police, if he wanted, could have sent the information in a day,

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will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider taking suitable action against the District Superintendent of Police for not sending the reply as early as possible?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, there is no question of delay or disobedience on the part of any officers. The hon. Member and the leader of the party to which the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi belongs need not assist me in discharging my functions in regard to the District Superintendent of Police." (Applause.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, the question was sent a month back, asking for the number of police stations in the particular area. It could have been replied to in a day if only the District Superintendent had wanted it. Therefore we are surprised at the inefficiency of the staff and the question asked by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthi is in order, and therefore, will the Hon. the Chief Minister give an assurance that in future answers will be given on the floor of the House in time?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, for the benefit of the hon. Members who put the questions and to meet the charge that our staff is inefficient or that I am inefficient, I have to read the question again. The question is—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Special Armed Police and Armed Reserve Police were posted in Pendyala, Kanur and Kanur Agraharam, adjacent villages in Kovvur taluk, West Godavari district, during the year 1951;
- (b) if so, why;
- (c) whether the camps are being continued even till to-day; and
- (d) whether there was any request from Yelamaru Zamindar to station special police?

"Sir, I cannot answer any of these questions without reference to the local officials and therefore we have asked for information. I want the hon. Members to remember that it is easy to say that everything could be done in a moment, but when they take charge of Government, they will see it cannot be done."

Rates of land rent in Paritala Zagir villages, Nandigama taluk.

* 223 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the rates of land rent in Paritala Zagir villages (Nandigama taluk, Krishna district) which were taken over by the Madras Government in January 1950 are higher than those in the adjoining ryotwari villages; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to reduce the rates to the level of the ryotwari villages?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) & (b) The Government have not got the information but have called for it.”

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to defer collection of rent until survey and settlement are made and then collect rents only at the rates obtaining in the adjacent ryotwari villages?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I have nothing more to add to what I have already said.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“Sir, may I know whether the villages are ryotwari or come under permanent settlement?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I said I have no information. I must say this reply applies to all questions *mutatis mutandis*.”

Salary of teachers.

* 224 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to revive the order insisting on the Managers of Aided Elementary Schools to pay the increased salary of Rs. 3 to the teachers;

(b) if not, what are the measures that the Government propose to take to make good this sum of Rs. 3 to the teachers; and

(c) whether the Government propose to extend wholly or in part the concession given to N.G.Os. and Local Board Employees regarding education and medical treatment to Aided School teachers?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration.

“(c) The educational concessions recently sanctioned to the children of Non-Gazetted Officers have been extended to the children of the teachers in aided schools also. There is a proposal under consideration to grant free medical aid to N.G.Os. and their families and extend the concession to employees of local boards only. It is not the intention of Government to extend the grant of medical concessions, which is under consideration, to the teachers in aided schools.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Sir, in view of the fact that this is pending before the Government for a long time, will they arrive at a decision early?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, this matter is under active consideration and a decision is expected to be arrived at before long.”

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SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that schools are not business propositions, will the Government consider the question of not pressing on the management of aided schools to bear additional expenditure on this account? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, this order asking aided schools to add Rs. 3 as their part of the expenditure is at present kept in abeyance and the matter is being considered by the Government.”

11-20
a.m.

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the Managers get the acquittance of the teachers without paying them their pay? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have heard such allegations the other day on the floor of the House and I said the Government would go into the question. One or two instances that came to my knowledge are under investigation.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ Will the Government arrange to make this payment through the District Educational Officers direct to prevent frauds? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I have already said, the Government are actively considering how to arrange for this payment to the teachers.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Did the Government take any action against the Managers of aided elementary schools when they threatened to close down the schools when the Government asked them to pay an additional Rs. 3 to their teachers? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government at that time considered two alternative methods. One was withdrawal of recognition. The other was withholding part of the teaching grant and giving it to the teachers. But in view of the very difficult situation that arose when the Managers threatened to close down the schools, the previous Government held this order under abeyance. The whole matter is being reconsidered now.”

Abolition of Food Production Committees.

* 225 Q.—SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government propose to abolish the Food Production Committees in all the districts in view of the abolition of Food Controls?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is no such proposal.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Are the Government aware that in the City of Madras a great deal of hardship is caused to the people who have lost their ration cards and may I know what steps the Government propose to take? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The hon. Member is completely on the wrong track; this question does not relate to that at all.”

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ As a result of abolition of food controls, what is the total number of Government employees thrown out of employment and what steps are taken by the Government to provide them with alternative employment? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member can put a separate question.”

SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA :—“ I have found that in the meetings of the Food Advisory Committees there is nothing but reading of some statistics by the officers of the Government and they are not at all beneficial to the people. I would request the Government to abolish such committees.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am thankful for the suggestion made by the hon. Member.”

Transfer of headquarters of the Deputy Collector, Rajampet.

* 226 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer the headquarters of the Deputy Collector from Rajampet to Cuddapah; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Panchayats to function as village courts.

* 227 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state when the Government propose to notify dates under the Panchayat Act of 1950 so as to enable the Panchayat Boards to function as village courts?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Under section 132 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, any village court functioning within the jurisdiction of a panchayat, ceases to function from the 1st April 1951, the date of introduction of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 and its work and duties have devolved on and powers vested in the panchayat. The question of notifying panchayats to function as Village Courts does not therefore arise.”

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—“ ఇప్పడు ప్రస్తుతం కంచాయీ బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు జరిగి పుష్కరంపైగా చాటిపోయినది. ఇట్టి బోర్డులు ప్రజాశాంతి నిర్ధారణ కోలుపోయినవని ప్రజలు భావిస్తున్నారు. కనుక, వీటి ఎన్నికల కారించి ప్రయత్నం వారు ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ పంచాయితీరాజ్ పరిషత్తుల కోత్తగా elections జరిపిస్తున్నామండి.”

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Allotment of yarn to handloom factory owners in Malabar.

* 228 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) who the handloom factory owners in Malabar getting special quota of yarn are; and

(b) on what basis the Government allowed them these concessions?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) No special quota of yarn is being allotted to any of the handloom factories in Malabar district. At present handloom factories working with less than 25 looms are getting supplies of yarn at retail rates and handloom factories working with 25 looms and above are getting supplies of yarn at wholesale rates from the State nominee. But the following handloom factories are getting consumer quotas (direct from mills at ex-mill rates) to the extent noted against each, as they were getting such quotas in the basic period and in the previous control period :—

Serial number and name of factory.	Quotas.
1 Kerala Textiles, Kallai	25 bales.
2 Umayal Weaving Establishment, Cannanore.	40 „
3 Standard Cotton and Silk Weaving Company, Limited, Kozhikode.	60 „
4 Commonwealth Trust Limited, Kozhikode. (Handloom, Powerlooms and Hosiery Factory).	385 „ ”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“In view of the fact that these consumer yarn quotas are being misused in many places, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government would consider the desirability of cancelling this consumer quota system and supplying that yarn in the general distribution of yarn?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I am just answering a question relating to Malabar. The hon. Member Mr. Pragada Kotaiah can put a separate question and I shall answer it.”

Loan advanced to Shri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati.

* 229 Q.—SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the amount of loan advanced by Government to the Shri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati, Chittoor district, till now?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The Government have advanced a loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs to Messrs. Sri Venkateswara Paper & Straw Board Mills, Ltd., Tirupati, under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, when the loan was granted, the purpose for which it was granted and whether that purpose has been served? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A loan of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was sanctioned to the company in 1948 for the manufacture of straw boards. The Government was later informed that the company was not running satisfactorily and therefore the Government ordered the recovery of the loan. Also the Government did not comply with the request of the company and others to take over the management of the company. The company has been ordered to be wound up and an official liquidator has been appointed by the High Court.”

SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of taking over this company with a view to developing an industrially backward area like Rayalaseema where the necessary raw materials are available? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government considered the question, but found that it would cost them another Rs. 7.5 lakhs. Therefore they thought that at the present moment it would be advisable to hold a public auction, the Government bidding up to the amount due to them.”

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—“ What was the Issued Capital and Subscribed Capital of the company? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ In view of the fact that Rayalaseema is an undeveloped area, will the Government take over and run the company not minding the additional cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs as it would provide employment for many people? ”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ On a point of information, Sir. My question No. 190 has not been answered.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It will be answered tomorrow.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether there is any paper or machinery left in the Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati, now? ” 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am informed that there is sufficient material left in the mills.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Does not the locality wherein this Venkateswara Paper Mills is situated, abound in raw materials, necessary for the paper industry? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is a fact, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question time is over. The answers to the questions left over will be printed in the proceedings. We shall now take up the next item on the Agenda, viz., Electricity Demand.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"With your permission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request the Hon. Chief Minister to place on the table of the House the answers to the questions that have been put to-day for which he said that he had called for information, as soon as he gets the information called for, even without our asking for the same, because we are very anxious to know the answers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have no objection, Sir, to place what are called 'written answers' as soon as the information is received."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been good enough to say that the answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings. On certain occasions when important questions come up before the House and hon. Members are anxious to put supplementary questions, it is usual to include those questions in the list of questions for the next day. Therefore may I request you, Mr. Speaker, that question No. 230 be included in the list of questions for tomorrow?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has been a Member of the Legislature for a long time and is well acquainted with the procedure followed in these cases. If the hon. Member who has put the question desires that it should be answered on the floor of the House tomorrow, he should make a request to me in writing before 12 noon to-day."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I shall do so, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot do so because he has not put the question No. 230^a. It is the hon. Member, Mr. M. Muni Reddi who has to do so."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Then I shall have to look to Mr. M. Muni Reddi, Sir." (Laughter.)

Village-site price of paddy in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts.

* 231 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the village-site price of paddy in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts;

(b) the allowance given to procuring agents, millers and wholesalers;

(c) the surcharge, sales tax, etc., collected by the Government;

(d) the f.o.r. price of rice in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore; and

^a Question No. 230 postponed for answer on 26th July 1952.

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(e) whether the Government would place on the table of the House the detailed working sheet showing the difference between the village-site price and f.o.r. price?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The answer ^a as placed on the table of the House."

Number of gruel centres in Palnad taluk.

* 232 Q.—SRI M. BAPAI AH CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many villages in Palnad taluk, Guntur district, were declared as famine area;

(b) how many gruel centres were opened by the Government in these villages;

(c) what is the amount spent so far for maintaining them; and

(d) whether they are still continued?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Ten villages in Palnad taluk, Guntur district are considered as affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

" (b) Two gruel centres have been opened by the Government in Palnad taluk, besides nine centres run by non-official agencies.

" (c) Rs. 2,500 by the Government.

" (d) Yes."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE
YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—"I fix the time limit for each hon. Member as five minutes. The hon. Member Mr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan will now speak."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"I rise to support the cut motion moved by Mr. S. S. Kolkebil. In this connexion I want to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for starting hydro-electric projects in Malabar. Many hydro-electric schemes have been provided in the five-year plan, for different parts of the State but I do not find even a single scheme for Malabar. In Malabar we have plenty of water resources. But the pity is that they are not harnessed for agricultural purposes and for the development of hydro-electricity.

"All hon. Members should know that if properly developed, Malabar is bound to become an industrial area of importance.

[Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan] [25th July 1952]

Malabar is at present an industrially non-developed area and Malabar is capable of rapid development if only electricity is made available to it, in plenty.

“ In Malabar there is the Kundipuzha waterfall in Walluvanad taluk. If we start this hydro-electric scheme, we could get enough electricity for the whole of Malabar for agricultural purposes as well as for the starting of industries. The Government have been taking the water-level for more than twenty-five years. Still the scheme has not been taken up for execution. In the Budget memorandum I find mention has been made about the starting of certain ‘Kundah’ hydro-electric scheme at an estimated cost of 31.77 crores. I do not know whether it is the same as Kundipuzha scheme which I have mentioned just now. If not, the Government should take up the Kundipuzha scheme immediately and begin work on it. But I find that the Government are not making enough provision even for those schemes that are there in the five-year plan. For example, I find in the note written by the Chief Engineer for Electricity, that the Government had restricted the capital expenditure on electricity schemes during 1951–52 to about 725 lakhs of rupees as against their minimum requirement of 900 lakhs of rupees. Consequently they had to postpone certain schemes for the year 1952–53. With the provision of eight crores of rupees for capital outlay on ‘Electricity’ this year, I do not know whether the demands could be met. From this, it is clear that the Government are not very serious about the development of electricity in our State. Regarding Malabar, the case is still hopeless. The Government have totally neglected Malabar in the matter of extension of electricity to the villages.

“ I shall cite a typical instance. The extension of electricity from Palghat to Kollengode and Vadakancherri has been put a stop to. Even though the whole survey was completed, the work has not been taken up. There has been a clamour from the people of Nattika that the extension of electricity from Calicut to Ponnani should be further extended to their village. But that has been a cry in the wilderness. The Government have not taken any action over the peoples’ cry. Furthermore, I request that the Government should provide the villagers of Badagara and Kuthuparambha with electricity. The Government say that they are interested in rural electrification. But what do we find in Malabar! Not a single extension has been given to any village.

“ In this connexion, I may bring to the notice of all hon. Members that people living in adjacent villages situated in the Travancore-Cochin State, are having the benefit of electricity extended to their places. But their poor neighbours who are in Malabar, suffer for want of the same. When their neighbouring villages are beaming with electric lights in their streets, the adjoining villagers in Malabar grope in the dark. I am not able to understand this step-motherly treatment to us. After all if we had our Kerala State, in no time these villages would have been electrified. Even now electricity could be brought from the neighbouring villages from Travancore-Cochin State, only if our Government

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were to negotiate with Travancore Government for the necessary permission. If the Madras Government cannot take up immediately the Kundipuzha Scheme to which I have already referred, the best that they can do at present, is to negotiate with Travancore-Cochin Government so that electricity could be brought to the Malabar district from the big Peringalkuth Hydro-Electric Scheme with which the Travancore-Cochin Government are now proceeding in right earnest. If electricity could be taken from that hydro-electricity scheme, all the villages in Malabar could be electrified. I sincerely trust that our Government will take effective steps in this direction."

SRI N. C. RAMASAMY KANDER :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் மராத்தி இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மான்யப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். தற்போது கேரப்பட்டிருக்கும் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் பெரும்பாலும் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காகவே செலவிடப்படவேண்டும். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினால்தான் உணவுப் பிச்சை நீங்கும். நம் நாட்டில் மிக முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை உணவுப் பிரச்சனையேதான்.

"கிராமங்களில் உள்ள சில குறைபாடுகளில் முக்கியமானது ஜலதார வசதிக்குறைவாகவேதான். உதாரணமாக செங்கம் தாலுக்கா விலுள்ள சுமார் 500 வீடுகள் நிலத்திற்கு ஏர் அணைக்கப்பட்டுப் பாசனமே இடையாது. அதுபோன்ற சில தாலுகாக்களிலும் கிராமங்களிலும் மின்சார வசதி அதிகமாகப் பெருகவேண்டும்.

"உழவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் பிற்போக்கு நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

'உழுவார் உலகத்தார்க்கு' ஆணியைத் தாற்றாது

எழுவாரை எல்லாம் பொறுத்து'

என்றார் திருவள்ளுவர். அதாவது விவசாயிகள் உலகத்திற்கே ஆணியாகும். 11-40
உதாரணமாக வண்டிக்கு அச்சு போன்றவர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அந்த அச்சு a.m.
உடைந்துவிட்டால் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள அத்தலைபேருக்கும் நஷ்டமேற்படுமென்பதை திருவள்ளுவர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் என்ன நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள்? விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார வசதியையும் ஆயில் இன்ஜின, பம்ப்செட் போன்ற வசதிகளையும், விவசாயத்திற்கான கருவிகளையும் கொடுப்பது மிகவும் குறைவாகவிருக்கிறது. மேல்நாட்டில் உமெரிக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், 1941-ல் ஒரு விவசாயி மற்றுமுள்ள ஐந்து பேருக்கு உணவு அதிகமாக பயிரிட்டார். 1951-1952-ல் தில் 16 பேருக்கு அதிகமாக உணவு பயிரிட்டார். நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துவோர் மிகக் குறைவு. அநேகமாக எல்லோரும் உத்தியோகம், வியாபாரம் முதலியவற்றில் சென்று விடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயம் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கு நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் விவசாயக் கருவிகளும், ஆயில் இன்ஜின்களும், மின்சார வசதியும் குறைவாக இருப்பதுதான். ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் எட்டு கோடி ரூபாயில் சுமார் ஆறு கோடி ரூபாயாவது விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி அளிக்கும் வகையில் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய சிறுநரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

SRI P. BAPU NAIDU :—"అధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వం ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ స్కీములను అమలు జరిపే విషయంలో పరిటూర్ను విద్యుత్తు సౌకర్యం చేయటంలో 50 సం. ప్రతి ఏటానుకులేదని తెలుసున్నాను. పర దేశంలో ఆధిక సంఖ్యలో వజ్రాల కోటున్నారని పల్లెటూర్లు చూడటంలేనాని దేశం చూడడం కాదు కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ 50 సంవత్సరాలుగా గొప్పనన్ను కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ ఆధికారమునకు వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆ గొప్ప ఆరణ్య రోదసుకు ఉన్నది. మద్రాసు

[Sri P. Bapu Naidu]

[25th July 1952]

ప్రభుత్వం ఆమెకు తెచ్చినటువంటి electricity స్కీములలో నూటికి ఒకవంతునూ పట్టణాల్లో ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడడంలేదు. పట్టణాల్లో ఓవరానాయాభివృద్ధిని కాక కుటీరపశుశ్రమలని ఆధివృద్ధి కూడా సాధించి రుద్దోగ సమస్య సర్దులాడుము చేయుకు వలగను. ఈ ఉద్దేశము నెరవేరవలసినట్లు మాచీకిండ్ల ప్రాజెక్టు పని ముందగించకుండా ప్రభుత్వం త్వరగా పూర్తిచేయాలి. పట్టణాల్లోనట్టి ప్రభుత్వం దొరుకుచున్న సవతితల్లి ప్రెస్ ప్రస్తుతం శ్రీ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వములానైనా మార్పుచేయవలసివచ్చిన కోరుచున్నాను. ఉటివల వికాసకట్టునుంచి ఎటువంటి వచ్చే electricity supply scheme సకగాను ప్రభుత్వంగా ఆఫీసర్లను, కాన్సిటలను ఎటువంటిలో నియమించారు. కాని కనుక ఈ పని నిలుపుచేసారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. కనుక ఎటువంటి electricity scheme ను త్వరగా ఆమెకు పరిచవలసివచ్చిన కోరుతూ ప్రత్యేకం విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got only one or two points to speak about on the Electricity Demand. I will not take up much of the time of this House and I shall try to be as brief as possible. At the request of the people in Sidhout taluk, plans and estimates for an electricity scheme have been prepared and submitted to the Government for sanction but it is still pending with the Government for sanction. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite the matter and see that the scheme is sanctioned at an early date so that the people may be supplied with electricity. If electricity is taken to this taluk, people will go in for electric pump sets which can be used for irrigating dry lands. The river Pennar is running into this taluk and there is enough water available for irrigation purposes. If we execute this scheme, we can not only extend electrification to this taluk but can also cultivate more lands.

“ Sir, there was one electricity undertaking at Cuddapah which was under the control of private management till recently and the Government acquired it in accordance with their policy of nationalising electricity undertakings. The compensation amount due to the share-holders of that electricity undertaking is said to have been deposited by the Government. But so far that amount has not been distributed to the share-holders. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate action in the matter and see that the amount is distributed to the share-holders at an early date.

“ Sir, there is no thermal station in Cuddapah district. A thermal station should be opened there. I hope the Hon. Minister for Public Works will see that a thermal station is very soon established there.

“ Also, Sir, a receiving storage tank is necessary for every taluk. If there is a storage tank, it will be of immense help to the ryots in carrying out their agricultural operations. They can irrigate their lands as and when they require. If my suggestions are accepted by the Government, we can irrigate dry lands in the nook and corner of my district and thus increase food production. I thank you, Sir.”

* SRI VENUGOPALA KRISHNASWAMI :—“ కణుమ శబానాగర్ అవరగణే, మిణ్సారం శంపత్తమాకశర్కకగర్ కొణ్ణువనత్తిరుక్కుమ

25th July 1952] [Sri Venugopala Krishnasami]

மான்யத்தை நான் மணப்புர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வெகு சில வருஷங்களாக மின்சார வளர்ச்சி அதிகமாகவே இருக்கின்றது. சில வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் மின்சாரத்தைப்பற்றியும் அதன் உபயோகத்தைப் பற்றியும் ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை.

“இப்பொழுதோ குறைந்த செலவில் விரைவான பலன் கிடைக்கின்றது என்பதாலும். அதிகபட்சமாக விவசாயம் செய்பவர்கள் தங்கள் நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாய முன்னேற்றம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையாலும், ஜனங்களும். விவசாயிகளும் மின்சாரத்தை அதிகமாக உபயோகிக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். இரண்டு மாடுகளைக்கொண்டு ஆறு மணி நேரம் கவலை அடித்தால் அதாவது உயர்ந்த விலைகளுள்ள மாடுகளைக்கொண்டு அடித்தால், ஒரு ஏக்கர் சாகுபடிக்கு தண்ணீர் இறைக்கமுடியும். ஆனால், மின்சாரம் மூலமாக சில மணி நேரத்திலேயே பல ஏக்கர்களுக்குச் சலிப்பதாக நீர் பாய்ச்சிவிடலாம். இன்னும் ஏராளமான நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவர இப்பவும். இதனால் விளைவுகள் அதிகமாகும். நாடும் சமீபப் பாதையில் செல்லும். தேசத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தியும் அதிகமாகும்.

“மின்சாரத்தை விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்துவதை முகல்படியாகக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலைகள் பசல் நேரங்களில் வேலை செய்வதை ஓரளவு குறைத்து விவசாய வேலைகளுக்குப் பசல் நேரங்களில் போதிய சக்தியை அதிகமாக உபயோகிக்க அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும்.

“சில சமயங்களில் மின்சார சக்தியை இரவு நேரங்களில் விவசாய காரியங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த சர்க்கார் விரும்புகிறார்கள். இதை விடுத்து மின்சார சக்தி குறையும்போது இரவில் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும் பசலில் விவசாயத்திற்கும் சக்தியை ஒளிக்க சர்க்கார் போதிய வசதிகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். விவசாயத்திற்கு முகன்மையாகவும், அடுத்தாற்போல் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும் சலுகையளிக்கவேண்டும். மின்சார சக்தி (Energy) குறையும் போது டாம்பிக் விளக்குகள், சினிமாக்கள் முதலியவைகளுக்கு சக்தி சப்ளை செய்வதை தாட்சண்யமில்லாமல் குறைத்துவிடவேண்டும். சினிமாக்களுக்கு ஆயில் இன்ஜின் மூலமாகத்தான் சக்தியை உற்பத்திசெய்ய அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்காரின் வருமானம் இதில் இருப்பதால் இம்முறையில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மழை இல்லாமல் அணைக்கட்டுகளில் தண்ணீர் குறைந்துகொண்டு வருவதால், மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்திசெய்ய ஒவ்வொரு தினநகரிலும் தெர்மல் இல்லங்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் இதில் விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“எங்கெல்லாம் மின்சாரம் உபயோகிப்பதற்காக திட்டங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவோ, அவைகளை உடனே அமுதுக்குக் கொண்டுவர சர்க்கார் முனையவேண்டும். எனது ஜில்லாவில் மின்சார போஸ்ட்களை நடட்டுவிட்டு அவைகளைத் தனியே நிற்கும்படியாக வைத்தவிட்டார்கள். போஸ்ட்களை நடட்டிவிட்டு மின்சார சக்தி விளைவில் வந்துவிடும் என்று விளக்குகிறபோது வீடுகளில் ஏற்பாடு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். வீடுகளில் மின்சார விளக்குகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவைகள் மூலம் வெளிக்கம் வராது. கொலு பொம்மைகளாக காட்சியளிக்கின்றன. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இதுவரை ஒப்புக்கொண்ட வசதிகளை உடனே செய்துதரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“மின்சார சாமான்களின் விலையும் அதிகமாக ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகின்றது. டாம்பிக் பொருள்களையே சர்க்கார் விடக்கும் எந்த வரியையும் நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால்: விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படும் மின்சாரப் பொருள்களின் விலைகளை சர்க்கார் குறைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“இரண்டரை அங்குல குழாய் 1-48-ம் வருடத்தில் ரூ. 1-8-0 ஆக இருந்தது அதே இரண்டரை அங்குல குழாய் 1952-ம் வருடத்தில் ரூ. 3-12-0 ஆகிவிட்டது; அதே சமயத்தில் விவசாயப் பொருள்களின் விலைகளைப்பார்த்தால் 1948-ம் வருடத்தில் ஒரு பொதி மிளகாய் வத்தல் 321 ரூபாய் இருந்தது; இப்பொழுது பொதி வத்தல் 150 ரூபாய். வியாபார விளை பொருள்களின் விலை குறையும்போது குழாய் ரூ. 3-8-0 ஆக இருக்கிறது. விற்பனைப் பயிர்

[Sri Vepugopala Krishnasami] [25th July 1952]

களின் விலை முன்பு 320 ரூபாயாக இருந்தபோது குழாய் ரூ. 1-12 0-க்கு விற்கப்பட்டது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் மின்சார சாமான்னை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் குறைந்த விலையில் கொடுத்துவர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்றேன்.

“நான் ஒரு விவசாயி, கிராமவாசி; கிராமங்களின் முன்னேற்றம் விவசாய வளர்ச்சியில்தான் இருக்கின்றது. கிராமங்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கும், விவசாய அதிகப்பட்ச உற்பத்திக்கும் மின்சாரம் தேவை. ஆகையால் எங்கள் தொகுதியில் மின்சார வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுகொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மழையையும் கிணறுகளையும் நம்பியிருக்கும் எங்களுக்கு அதிகப்பட்ச சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டியதவசியம். கடம்பூர், கயத்தாறு, திருவேங்கடம் தொகுதிகளுக்கு பக்கங்களில் மின்சார லைன்கள் ஒழுகின்றன. பக்கத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கும் இச்சக்திகளை உபயோகிக்க அனுமதித்தால் இப்பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்கள் சுபிட்சமாக விளங்கி நாடு வளம் பெற ஏதுவாயிருக்கும். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இவைகளைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“கயத்தாறுக்குச் சமீபம் சப்-ஸ்டேஷன் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், கயத்தாறுக்கு மின்சாரம் இதுவரையும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. நாகப்பட்டியிலும் அதைச் சுற்றிலுமுள்ள கிராம ஜனங்கள் எத்தனையோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் மூலியும் இன்ஜினீர் என்ஜிமேட்டுகள் போட்டும் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து பதில் ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. தருடுங் கடம் அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கும் அதி சீக்கிரமாய் மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

11-50 RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“Mr. a.m. Speaker, Sir, we can certainly be proud of the electricity development in our State. While we are very glad that the progress which has been made in the last twenty years in South India is good, still, there are large tracts in South India where electricity has yet to be taken. I shall confine myself in speaking on this Demand to the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes. I shall not deal with electricity that is necessary for industrial purposes. Sir, there are large tracts in our State where it is not possible to take water from rivers through canals. In such places water has to be baled out for agriculture. This is done easily by means of lift irrigation. For that purpose electricity is absolutely necessary. Further, Sir, the failure of the monsoon consecutively for the last four or five years—and even this year there is no prospect of a good rainy season—has made the need for water very acute. So we have now necessarily to depend on electricity to lift water. Again, Sir, when the monsoon has failed, there is less water available, and so, there is all the more reason now to supply electric energy to lift water. So I feel that I should insist on our having thermal stations in as many places as possible in our State. I want many more thermal stations to be put up in our State. In this connexion, Sir, I may be permitted to say that one thermal station is very, very necessary in the Ramana-thapuram district between Tiruppattur and Sivaganga taluks. For, it is all a dry place there. Cultivation can take place there only through lift irrigation and lift irrigation is not possible there due to the absence of electric energy. Then, Sir, coming to other places, I wish to state that it is absolutely necessary to have a thermal station at Coimbatore; for parts of Coimbatore and Salem districts are going without water now. If a thermal station is located at the place suggested by me, it will serve both areas. So,

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Sir, if to-day it is possible to get thermal station machinery, let not Government waste any time by delaying their purchase. Let them erect thermal stations as early as possible."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஈல்லா, பெம்பலூர் தாலுக்கா பெரும்பாலும் எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. இதைப் பற்றி குறிப்பாக கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களும், மாஜி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ கூர்மையா அவர்களும் எங்கள் பிரதேசத்திற்கு வந்தபொழுது நீப்பாசன விஷயத்திலும், மின்சார விஷயத்திலும் எங்கள் தாலுக்காவுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி சொல்லியுள்ளோம். ஆனால் கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக அது கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. 1952-53-ம் வருஷத்திற் பட்ஜெட்டிலும் அதைப் பற்றி என்றும் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷ காலகால ஆட்சியில் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிற்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஈல்லாவிற்கு மின்சாரம் வந்திருக்கிறது. எங்கள் தாலுக்காவிற்கு வரவில்லை. ஆனால் எங்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொண்டு வரப்படவில்லை. 'எங்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறதே, மின்சாரம் கொண்டு வரப்படாதா,' என்று கேட்டால் கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலச்சாரியார் அவர்கள், 'உங்கள் ஈல்லாவிற்கு தான் மின்சாரம் வந்து விட்டதே. அது போதாதா,' என்று பதில் சொல்லுவாரோ என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், 'ஹரிஜன சமூகத்திய எங்கள் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தமிழ்நாடு ஹரிஜன மந்திரி ஒருவர் பதவியில் இருக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம்', என்று எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் தலைவர் ஸ்வாமி ஸகலானந்தா அவர்கள் கேட்டதற்கு, கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலச்சாரியார், 'சபாநாயகர் தான் உங்கள் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவராயிற்றே. அது போதாதா', என்று பதில் சொன்னது இன்னும் எனக்கு நினைவு இருந்தால்கொண்டே யிருக்கிறது. உழைத்து உழைத்து உழைத்துப்போன ஒரு சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வழியெய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு இதுவா பதில்? அதுவும் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜியைப் போன்ற அரசியல் ஞானிகள் சொன்னால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூகம் கதி என்ன வாங்கும்?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் மின்சாரத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் பேசுங்கள்."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே; மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் கனம் ராஜாஜி இப்படி பதில் சொல்லக்கூடுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். முந்திய ஹரிஜன மானியத்தில் சே எனக்கு, சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எங்கள் சமூகத்தைப் பற்றிய விஷயங்களையும் அவருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக நேருவைப் போன்ற அரசியல் வாதிகள் கூட ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு அதிகமான காரியங்களைச் செய்பவரில்லை. ஆனால் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ சலுகைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்திற்கென்றே உழைத்துள்ளார்கள். தென் ஓட்டு காந்தி என்றே கனம் ராஜாஜியை நங்கள் எண்ணி வந்தோம். அப்படிப்பட்டவர் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் நலன்களில் இன்னமும் அக்கறைகொண்டு பல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இக்கின்ற எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு ஒருவர் மாத்திரம் சபாநாயகராக இருந்து விட்டால் போதுமா? கனம் சபாநாயகர் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் பேரால் வந்தவரா? அவர் கட்சியின் பேரால் வந்தவர், என்பதை முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் மின்சாரத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் தான் பேசவேண்டும்."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, நங்கள் தாலுக்கா பூராவும் உடனடியாக மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும், நாங்கள் பல வருஷங்களாக இதற்காகப் போராடி வருகிறோம், பலன் எதுவும் இல்லை."

[Sri M. Palanimuthu]

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ஹரிஜனங்களாகிய நாங்கள் எது பேச ஆரம்பித்தாலும் ஏதாவது சொல்லி எங்களை அடக்கி உட்கார வைத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலும் எங்கள் தாலுக்காவிற்கு மின்சாரம் போடுவதுபற்றி எதவும் சொல்லப்படாததால் தான் சொல்லு நேன். உடனடியாக ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு அப்பொழுது தான் மிகவும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இதற்கு அங்கேயுள்ள பெரிய பெரிய நிலைச்சுவான்தார்கள் உதவி செய்யா விட்டாலும் கூட பொம்பலார் தாலுக்காவிலிருந்து இதற்குத் தக்க உதவியை நான் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கேன். அது பூராவும் போடுவதற்கு 13 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஆகுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதில் சுமார் 5 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் வரைக்கும் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இதற்கு உடனடியாக மீதமுள்ள தொகையைக் கொடுத்து எங்கள் தாலுக்காவிற்கு மின்சார வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12 noon. * SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government how Andhradesa has been purposely kept backward in the matter of supply of electric energy by successive Governments. This is evident from the patent fact that so far only 134 villages have been supplied with electricity in Andhradesa, whereas about 2,800 villages have been supplied with electricity in Tamil Nad. This is a clear fact to show that Andhradesa has been neglected in the matter of electricity and in the matter of industrial progress. Sir, industrial progress mainly depends on the progress of electricity and the fact that supply of electricity has been so meagre in the whole of Andhradesa shows that this Government are against the industrial progress of Andhradesa.

“ After the Congress Party came to power in 1946 in this State, the Madras Government have spent about Rs. 29 crores on the development of electricity schemes. I do not know whether our Ministers know that out of this Rs. 29 crores only about Rs. 7 crores have been spent in the whole of Andhradesa, and when we come to the Rayalaseema part of Andhradesa only about Rs. 79 lakhs out of this Rs. 7 crores have been spent which comes to about 2.6 per cent of the total investment on development of electricity. This shows how successive Congress Governments which have been in power in this State have kept Rayalaseema and Andhradesa backward in the matter of electricity. Rajaji may say that he is not responsible for the mistakes of past Governments. But, what is the justice that Rajaji has done in this Budget for the development of electricity in Andhradesa? Long ago estimates have been prepared for the extension of electricity from Visakhapatnam to Jaggavyapet. God alone knows what has happened to this scheme. Probably the Ministers know better! Perhaps they are kept somewhere in the files of the Secretariat. This scheme was estimated to cost only Rs. 24 lakhs and a large part of Andhradesa would have been served with electricity but the Government have not been kind enough to sanction the scheme.

“ About three years ago, the Madras Government entered into an agreement with the Mysore Government to take electric power from the Jog Falls for supplying electricity to parts of Rayalaseema. To this day this scheme has not seen the light of day in spite of the fact that four Ministers from Rayalaseema are sitting there on

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the Treasury Benches and in spite of the fact that our own Rayalaseema Minister is administering this department. Rajaji says he has been kind enough to show special favours to Rayalaseema. This Government have been taking credit for the development of hydro-electric schemes and the construction of the Tungabhadra Project. This scheme was started by the British Government long ago but the present Government want to take credit for it. In the interim Budget for 1952-53 which was passed in the last House, a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs was provided for the development of electricity at Tungabhadra but this Government reduced the allotment from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. This is the favour that Rajaji has been kind enough to bestow on Rayalaseema!"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will be better if the hon. Member will please refer to Rajaji as the Hon. Chief Minister."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"I am sorry, Sir. I did not mean any disrespect. 'Rajaji' also is a word of respect."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will be better if he is referred to as the Hon. Chief Minister as it will be more in conformity with parliamentary practice."

* SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"Sir, this is the way in which successive Governments including this Government have dealt with the development of electricity schemes in Rayalaseema. The progress of Rayalaseema is dependant on two pivotal points, namely, the building up of minor and major projects and the development of electricity. This Government have been according a step-motherly treatment to the development of Andhradesa and to the development of electricity in particular. In Rayalaseema the major expenditure even to this day under the Budget allotment is only for the development of thermal stations. Even the thermal stations that have come into existence are not working properly with the result that a majority of houses in the municipal towns of Rayalaseema are not able to get electricity even for lighting, let alone supply of electricity for lifting water from wells. Sir, with these words I support the cut motion."

JANAB K. MOIDU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from the Badagara constituency of Kurumbranad taluk in Malabar. The total population of the taluk is about five lakhs, of which Badagara amsam with its surroundings account for about 30 per cent. On page 27 of the Government Publication 'Five Years Achievement', it is said that the electrification of the Badagara-Quilandy area would be taken up for consideration. I am sorry to state that in the Budget that has now been presented to the House nothing has been mentioned about this. I hope the Government will not neglect it and that this area will be included in the Rural and Urban Area Projects."

"Badagara is a major panchayat area but, as far as the administration of the panchayat is concerned, it is far from satisfactory. The possibility of this major panchayat board being raised to the status of a municipality requires the consideration of Government."

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“Sir, another vital point is the most insanitary condition of the area. The drinking water available there is unfit for human consumption. There are no other arrangements for getting supply of fresh water free from any bacteria and the people are compelled to take the water that is available. The disease, elephantiasis, is, therefore, a common feature in this part of Malabar. Some arrangement must be made to make pure water available. This area is also very congested and always epidemics like smallpox, chickenpox, malaria, etc., are prevalent. Coupled with this, the hospital arrangements also require immediate attention. The existing sub-hospital cannot always take care of the large number of epidemic and maternity cases.

“Road transport is another problem facing the villagers.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“These have nothing to do with the Demand under discussion. The Hon. Minister for Public Works will now reply to the debate.”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of this debate the point has been emphasized that the provision made in the Budget is very inadequate in view of the fact that electricity is such an important thing and that every part of the State is not provided with electrical energy. I may submit for the consideration of this House that the Madras Government have been taking very great pains to improve the supply position of electricity. At the end of 1945 the energy that was available in this State was 160,000 K.Ws. At the end of 1945 a number of major schemes have been started to provide energy to the extent of 180,000 K.Ws. It is true that all these schemes are not yet ready and are not yielding power but most of the schemes have been completed and they are generating power at present. I may, however, submit, Sir, that most of these schemes will be ready and they will be available for generating power by about the end of 1954. This fact is sufficient to show that the Madras State has been bestowing sufficient attention to the progress of electrical development in this State.

12-10
p.m.

“It has been mentioned next, Sir, that the Government have been showing special favour to particular regions in the Madras State. Government have also been accused of showing partiality towards Tamilnad and that as much money as has been spent for the development of electricity projects in Tamilnad has not been spent in Andhradesa. I may submit, Sir, that this charge is unjustified. First of all, it should be understood that if an electrical project, especially a hydro-electric project, is to be taken up, we should have a perennial water-supply and a good waterfall. If there is no good fall, we cannot have a hydro-electric project. It so happens, Sir, that most of the hydro-electric projects have been constructed in the South because we have got in the South, water and very good falls, whereas, Sir, in other parts of the State, though we may have some water, we have not got the falls. That is why, most of the hydro-electric projects that are undertaken or that have been completed happen to be in the South and happen

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to be round about Ootacamund where we have got very big waterfalls. I may submit, Sir, that so far as the hydro-electric projects in Andhra Desa are concerned, we have got the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme. It is a project which is constructed by the Madras State. This belongs to both the Orissa and Madras States. I should say, it is well under execution and that no negligence has been shown by the Madras Government in executing that project. We have also the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme. Apart from these, we do not have any other hydro-electric projects unless we harness the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari.

“ Some hon. Members have pointed out that there has been some slowing down of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project. I may submit, Sir, that sufficient provision has been made for this project and there is no question of slowing down the project at all. Unless it is absolutely necessary and unless we are compelled for reasons of financial stringency, we are not going to cut down the expenditure on these big projects because electricity department is run as a profit-yielding commercial department.

“ Another hon. Member pointed out that though a large sum of money has been spent for the development of electricity schemes in the whole State, not one pie has been spent in Rayalaseema. I give below some of the electricity schemes which now belong to the Government in Rayalaseema area: Proddatur Electricity Scheme; Bellary Electricity Scheme; Kurnool Electricity Scheme; Cuddapah Electricity Scheme, etc. These schemes were previously run by private licensees. They were not working satisfactorily and they were not giving satisfaction to the public. It is only after this Government stepped in and took over these concerns that they are being run satisfactorily. Therefore, it is not correct to say that this Government have not been careful about the interests of Rayalaseema. Let me also submit to the hon. Friend who made the criticism that this Government is very unfair to Rayalaseema, that we have got the multi-purpose Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme in Rayalaseema. The plant that is required for the scheme has been ordered and this project is going to develop 23,000 K.Ws. of electrical power which will be useful for the entire area of the Ceded Districts.

“ Another point has been made that this Government have been caring only for the interests of the towns and neglecting the interests of the villages. I may submit, Sir, that it is the policy of this Government to supply electricity to about 200 villages on an average every year and in accordance with that policy, the number of villages that have been electrified is about 2,200. The number of pumping sets that were using electricity in the year 1946 was about 5,900 and by the end of the year 1951, their number went up to 19,000. It is, therefore, very clear that this Government have been bestowing proper attention on the question of supplying electricity to villages.

“ Sir, villages require electricity only for the purpose of irrigation. This Government have been doing their best in this matter

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and they will not fail in their duty towards the agriculturists. It is no doubt true that every village has been clamouring for power. But I submit for the consideration of the House that there are two obstacles which stand in the way of supplying electricity to villages. One is the shortage of present generating capacity and the other is the unsatisfactory position of materials. That is why, Sir, every village that asks for electricity is not able to get it immediately. It is for this reason that the Government are not able to keep pace with the demand and it is not because the Government are not willing to help the villages.

“ Sir, a criticism has been made in the course of the debate that sufficient provision has not been made for the supply of electricity to the villages. So far as the present Budget is concerned, I may submit, Sir, that a sum of Rs. 161 lakhs has been provided this year for the development of rural areas and for distribution of power to consumers. It is a fairly good slice of the provisions made under this Demand in this Budget. I may also submit that Rs. 71 lakhs have been provided for 32 major extensions, each costing over two lakhs of rupees, for the supply of power to villages. Let me also submit for the consideration of this House that of the 800 lakhs of rupees that have been provided in this Budget only 20 lakhs of rupees go for the acquisition of electrical undertakings and the rest is being used for the construction of some project or other, either big or small and, therefore, whatever money that is available and that can be spared is being utilized only for the expansion of the projects so that more energy can be generated.

“ Well, Sir, as I said in the beginning, there has been no case of partiality and the amounts provided in the Budget will show that they are for proceeding with the projects that have already been undertaken. So far as this Budget is concerned, the amount provided for major extensions is Rs. 271 lakhs and Rs. 38 lakhs for minor extensions in the Circars. The provision for major extensions in the Rayalaseema area is 18 lakhs of rupees and for minor extensions, it is Rs. 24 lakhs. I think, there is a slight error in the figures given by Mr. Pulla Reddi. Madras City gets 112 lakhs of rupees for major schemes and Rs. 15 lakhs for minor extensions. In Tamilnad, Rs. 245 lakhs for major schemes and Rs. 65 lakhs for minor extensions are to be spent. For the West Coast, one lakh of rupees is provided for major schemes and 13 lakhs of rupees is provided for minor extensions. It can be seen from the provision made for the various parts of the State that no question of unfairness or partiality arises at all. It is for proceeding with the work on, or for the completion of, projects which have already been undertaken that provision has been made.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ May I inform the Hon. Minister that the criticism from this side of the House is not that provision is not made in the Budget, but that the provision made is not spent. May I ask him to refer to the Machkund Scheme, for example? Last year, Rs. 314 lakhs were provided for the scheme,

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but actually only Rs. 81 lakhs were spent. It gives us no satisfaction to be told that Budget provision has been made. Will he give us an assurance that the provision that is made will be utilized within the year? ”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I may tell my hon. Friend that so far as these projects are concerned, it is not a case of spending merely on wages for manual labour. Money has to be spent on machinery, copper wire, etc., which have to be imported from abroad and there is no guarantee that we will get them in time. But if no provision is made at all, it may be said that the Government are not very particular in proceeding with the projects.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, it will be very helpful both to us and to the Minister if he yields. The sum mentioned by me relates to works and not to machinery. I would ask the Hon. Minister to look into the matter some time later at least.”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I will go into the matter. I do not want to enter into a debate. I am sure that most of the amount that has been provided will be spent.

“ The point has been raised that on account of the failure of monsoon, a cut of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and so on had to be imposed and that as a result a number of industrial labourers were thrown out of employment. It is true that the Government were compelled to impose a cut. There has been a successive failure of monsoon for the last four or five years and the water in the reservoir diminished. Therefore the quantum of electricity that could otherwise be generated could not be generated. It is very unfortunate that events took this turn. We hope that we will have a brighter time in future. In about two years, most of the schemes that are included in the Five-Year Plan and that we have taken up for execution are likely to be completed and these schemes are spread practically throughout the State. Therefore there may not be necessity for imposing any cut thereafter.

“ The point has been raised that the labourers who were thrown out of employment on account of the imposition of the cut should be paid their wages and so on. I may submit that this question is separately under the consideration of the Government and very soon they will give their decision.

“ Very many friends opposite said that a thermal plant should be kept as a stand-by for the generation and supply of electricity when the hydro-electric system fails. In Madras and Madurai, thermal stations came to our rescue and enabled the supply of power to some of the essential services when the hydro-electric system failed. The point that ought to be remembered in this connexion is that the stand-by plant is not readily available. The thermal plant is practically the same as the plant required for extending hydro-electric power. Most of our electricity schemes will be completed by 1954 and thereafter I do not think there will be any need for keeping stand-by thermal plants.

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" Another point raised is that the Government have not been proceeding rather swiftly in the acquisition of electrical undertakings either from private licensees or from municipalities. Several friends said that the Government should not take over the well-managed concerns whether they were run by municipalities or private persons. The hon. Member Sri Raja Chidambaram put forward a very strong plea on behalf of private licensees and said that on account of the prevailing uncertainty that the Government might take over their concern at any time, they were not prepared to extend the supply of electricity. The policy of the Madras Government has been enunciated in the Madras Electrical Undertaking Act, 1949. In accordance with that policy, the Government are not going to acquire the good concerns immediately. They have acquired, and are going to acquire in the first instance only bad concerns, i.e., concerns which are not functioning properly and which are not giving good service to the people. The undertaking asked by Mr. Raja Chidambaram cannot be given. I can say only this much that bad concerns will be taken over by the State and the taking over of the good concerns will be postponed. A time might come when we will be able to take over all the concerns. We are not taking over all the concerns immediately, because we have not got the money. As I said, we have provided only Rs. 20 lakhs for the acquisition of electrical undertakings this year. The smallness of the provision itself will indicate that we are not going to take over many electrical undertakings this year.

" An hon. Member said that though concerns were taken over, compensation was not paid immediately and that the former licensees were put to some loss by way of loss of interest and so on. If the compensation is not received by the licensee, it is not because the Government are not willing to pay it. Within four months from the date of the vesting of the concern in the Government, the compensation is deposited. It is for the licensee to show his accounts and receive the compensation. Delay occurs because the licensees do not show their account books. Let me tell this House that the Government were driven to the necessity of sanctioning prosecutions in certain cases for not producing the account books, though no licensee has yet been prosecuted. If the account books are not produced, how are the Government to determine the compensation? So the fault is with the licensees and not with the Government. I may also submit that three-quarters of the estimated amount of compensation is deposited in the Reserve Bank and the licensee can get that amount from the Special Officer, and it depends on how soon he fulfils formalities. The balance of the compensation amount finally decided is also deposited in the Reserve Bank within a year of the first estimate together with interest on the balance at 3 per cent from four months after the vesting date. Special Officers have been instructed to disburse this amount as quickly as possible. It is our experience that many licensees delay compliance with the formalities and this in turn delays their getting the amount.

" Another point has been made that though transmission lines pass through certain villages, electricity is not supplied to some of

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those villages wherein it is required. So far as this point is concerned, I may submit that sometimes when a main transmission line or a main extension line is taken to certain areas, provision may not have been made for supply to a particular village or villages in the absence of load which would yield the prescribed return for supply to that village or villages. Simply because a number of villages are prepared to take supply, it is not always possible to comply with their requests immediately for the following reasons :—

(a) The power available along that line may have already been used up and no surplus may be available until either transformers of larger capacity are erected or additional power is generated.

(b) Even if power is available, the investigation of the new set of applications will have to be done in the order of priority as in the meantime remunerative schemes elsewhere would have been put forward.

“ It is, therefore, very clear that if the Government are not able to supply electricity to any particular place, it is not as if the Government are unwilling to supply but the fact is that the power might have been exhausted or some other remunerative scheme might have been taken up.

“ Some hon. Members suggested that power from Mysore and Travancore could be got easily and that it was rather a pity for people who were living quite close to those States to be without electricity, while those living in those two States were enjoying that amenity. May I submit, Sir, that so far as this State is concerned, it is doing what all it can to get electricity either from Mysore or from Travancore? No doubt South Kanara has been trying to get power from Mysore. But there are a number of difficulties in the way and we are trying to solve them and I hope we will succeed in our effort. The case is the same with regard to Salem and other places which are bordering the Mysore State. But let me here utter a word of caution. It is not so easy to negotiate or to have anything we want as though it is our own, when we are dealing with another State. So many issues are involved in this and therefore, the moment we want it we cannot get it. One hon. Member from Malabar has mentioned that some scheme which is undertaken or which is likely to be undertaken in Travancore will benefit the Madras State also. Well, Sir, I am not sitting in judgment over the actions of Travancore, Orissa or any other State. People who are in charge of the administration know how difficult it is to get a joint scheme executed without any hitch. Therefore, I would only advise the hon. Member to be patient. If it is possible to have a joint scheme executed under the auspices of the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Madras Government, we will certainly do it. But before we do it, there are so many difficulties to be encountered and if they are overcome, we will certainly take up such schemes.

“ Many hon. Members have pointed out that so far as their constituencies are concerned, there are many schemes which have been investigated or which are in the course of investigation and

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that they should be taken up. Particularly hon. Members from Malabar have suggested this. I will read out a small note with regard to schemes in Malabar.

“ There are a few good hydro-electric power schemes in Malabar as there are in other parts of the State like the Nilgiris, Palnis and Eastern Ghats. The programme of their development is based upon the relative cost of development of each scheme and its technical features. Preliminary investigation of most of these schemes has been done and fuller investigation has to await further funds being made available. Extensions from Palghat to Parli and in the Nilambur area have recently been completed. Extensions from Calicut to Tirur and Ponnani and from Palghat to Kollengode are under execution. Extension to Alathur and adjoining villages has been sanctioned. Trunk line from Coimbatore to Palghat and Shoranur, as well as distribution lines from Parli to Ottapalam, Shoranur and to the Meppadi area in Wynaad taluk are under consideration. Extensions of power from Cannanore to Badagara and Quilandy as also to Pavyanur, Vilarpalli, Mahae, Koderi and Kadalayai, Iringal, Payyoli, Kadalur and Chambal are under preparation. Extension to Perintallamanna, Mannarkod and Cherpalachery will be taken up after Shoranur sub-station is established.”

“ I read out this note because a number of Members have referred to similar schemes in their own constituencies. Otherwise, I would not have troubled the House with these things. Now, in the same manner, there is a note prepared with regard to the schemes in other constituencies. But it will take a long time to read them out and I do not want to take up the time of the House that way. But let me submit, Sir, that if any hon. Member is anxious to know about any schemes in a particular district, he could come to me and I would give the information. The hon. Gentleman Sri Gopalakrishnaiah the other day came to me and said that it would be better if I mentioned something about the schemes in his constituency on the floor of the House. But I told him that if I took them up one by one, it would take a long time. Therefore, let him come to my room or let him send a letter to me, and I will send him a reply so that he can publish it in the papers or show it to his constituents.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On point of order, Sir అధ్యక్షా, కోత తీర్మానాలు చంపిన సభ్యులు మాట్లాడుటకు అవకాశం ఇవ్వడం న్యాయం. కాని వ్యవధి తక్కువగా ఉండుటవల్ల వీలులేదన్నారు. అందుచేత కోత తీర్మానాలలో తెలిపిన అలీశుల గురించి మంత్రిగారు ప్రశంసించడం అవసరం. కాని, వాటికి జనాలు ఇవ్వకుండా మా యింటికి రాండి చెప్పుతాను అని మంత్రిగారు అనడం న్యాయంకాదు. వాటికి మేము పోయేది, లేక మా యింటికి వారు వచ్చేది అనేది వేరే సమాచారము. అయితే ఈ సభలో సాక్షాదర్యం ప్రకారము మంత్రిగారు జవాబు ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుంది.”

*** THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—**“ Sir, I have already submitted that it would take a long time if I begin to narrate the schemes that may be taken up in every district. I say this not with

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a view to ignore what the hon. Member says. Certainly this State has been taking interest in schemes in every district. Therefore, I will make the information available to the hon. Member if he comes to my room. In the alternative, if he puts a definite question, as to the stage at which a particular scheme stands, I will give him a written reply."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సభ స్పీకరువార్యం ప్రకారం, ప్రభుత్వము విద్యనాడిమందు ప్రవేశ పెట్టినప్పుడు, దానికి ఒక cut motion ను ప్రతిపాదించడం జరుగుచున్నది. న్యాయంగా ఈ cut motion పై మాట్లాడడం జరగాలి. అయితే మాట్లాడుటకు time లేదన్నాయి. సరే దాన్ని అంగీకరిస్తాము. అయితే cut motion ఏ ఉద్దేశముతో, ఏ ఆభిప్రాయముతో ప్రతిపాదించబడిందో దానికి మంత్రిగారు జవాబు చెప్పుట ధర్మం, అయితే వారు దీనికి జవాబు చెప్పడంలేదు కనుక దీనిపైన మి ఆర్డరు (ruling) కావాలి అని కోరుచున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I think I have answered the various points raised by the hon. Members and I hope that the replies that I have given would satisfy them. I request that the mover of the cut motion may withdraw his motion in view of the replies given by me."

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(Several hon. Members were seen standing in their seats on points of information.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"If I allow all the hon. Members to raise points of information, it will become a question-hour. So I am going to allow hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu alone and not the other hon. Members."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"The Hon. Minister did not say how much power was being taken from the Jog Falls, Mysore. Can he tell how much power was taken and used?"

*** THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—**"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your permission to say a few words in continuation of what my Hon. Colleague has said. I would not have intervened but for a feeling that I must in fulfilment of my duty intervene. The note that was struck, viz., partiality as against certain parts of our State is what I wish to refer to. This kind of allegation or movement, a psychological movement so to say, is likely to have far-reaching and I must say undesirable effects. That is why I am taking a few minutes of the House in this connexion. I am not going into the technicalities, justifications or explanations in connexion with the Electricity Department. I only wish to emphasise that it is wrong to allege partiality. We have come into possession only during a very brief period in relation to the time necessary for fulfilment of projects like the ones that we have in view. All these years, we have been under a very impartial Government which would satisfy anybody who wanted impartiality and not independence. We have long been under an impartial Government and at any rate a Government not interested in one area more than in another. Now, all that has happened in history and all that is inherent in the

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physical features of the country are taken together and converted into ideas of partiality. As was already observed, we cannot create a head for a hydro-electric scheme simply because a certain area wants it. There must be a natural head and it must be in nature. Unfortunately, the coastal Telugu area is a strip of land”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The whole Andhra area.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—**“ Please allow me to form my plan in reply to yours. It is all right to say, ‘ whole Andhra ’, ‘ Visala Andhra with some parts of Hyderabad ’ and all that, and we can go into it. But talking now as we do on electricity, I wish to state that the coastal Andhra area is a narrow strip of land which the British Government got by some kind of arrangement or manipulation from the Nizam’s Government. That is a small strip of land, relatively small in width and you cannot develop a head from the water flowing into that area. It is a problem there of recovering land from marshes and developing cultivation. Therefore, if anybody feels that there are no hydro-electric schemes in that area, they must blame nature, they must blame history, and they must blame our predecessor Government who did not take over the whole of Hyderabad, but took only a narrow strip of land, and they must also blame the inherent physical features of the place. As was explained previously, there are certain advantageous places which have been exploited in and around the Nilgiris. As was pointed out by Mr. Seethi Saheb, a number of places in the West Coast can be exploited if we had the money, talent, energy and industry required. These facts should be borne patiently and not converted into charges of partiality and things of that kind. I do not say that men are not entitled to feel. They are entitled to feel, but when we have to govern a large country like ours, we are bound to restrain our feelings to some extent. We may feel a number of things, but we must be wise enough and patient enough to understand each other and progress in an atmosphere of patience instead of creating impatience. This will not produce hydro-electric energy and electricity, but will produce only hatred and difficulties for the Government. Good feelings will be lost. It would not produce any electricity which you want for irrigation purposes.

“ One of the hon. Members, while referring to the Tungabhadra scheme said, ‘ What have these people done? They have not done anything. Everything was done by the British Government.’ Sir, such hasty conclusions are neither fair nor correct. Let me tell the hon. Friends that when I took charge of the Madras Government in 1937 along with Mr. Viswanatham and others, the Tungabhadra scheme was merely a matter for discussion and debate as to how the total volume of water should be divided between Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras. This thing had been going on interminably with the result that our Engineers in Madras at that time had given up the game as they felt they could never solve the problem. They got frightened of a certain Engineer from Hyderabad, whose name is rather long. He is dead now. He was a very eminent Engineer and his name was Nawab Ali Yar Nawaz

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Jung. I think he was a Consulting Engineer for Hyderabad and was a terror to our Engineers. Even the best of our Engineers in 1937, when I was the Premier of the Madras Province, said all sorts of terrible things about him and were definitely of the opinion that we could never get through with that Engineer of Hyderabad. I said that I would arrange for a conference with the Hyderabad officials. It so happened at that time my old, respected and beloved friend, who is dead and gone now, was the President of the Council of Ministers in Hyderabad. He was the late Sir Akbar Hydari. His son, who is also dead and gone, had the same name. Sir Hydari was one of my best friends. I told him, 'Here is a very big scheme which will benefit everyone of us. Let us not lose time in discussions. Let us take the available water and divide it and let us leave the question of utilisation of the non-available water for discussion later on.' He was good enough to agree to this suggestion of mine and the Hyderabad Engineer, Nawab Ali Yar Nawaz Jung, also immediately agreed much to the surprise of our Chief Engineers and everybody. Thus, we settled in half an hour a problem which had been pending for years and years. Thereafter, it took shape and the Tungabhadra scheme which we have now is the result of the settlement arrived at by us. I am not in a mood generally to bring out my autobiography or matters for appreciation by others of my achievements. But I am put on my defence. It is stated that everything was done by the British Government and nothing has been done now. It is entirely wrong. Everything has been done now in respect of the Tungabhadra scheme. It may not be much, it may not be enough. But that is a different matter. With regard to what has been done hitherto, I had asked for figures. Yesterday's debate pained me greatly. So when I went home, I looked into the matter. My Hon. Colleague Sri Ranga Reddi has already given certain figures.

"In the Circars, on major schemes, the actual expenditure in 1951-52 was 235 lakhs of rupees. Now, this year, we have provided Rs. 271 lakhs for major schemes and 38 lakhs for minor extensions, totalling 309 lakhs. Is this provision not more than what was spent last year? Is the provision the same? My Friend, the Leader of the Opposition said: 'What we want is not Budget provision; but we want actual performance.' True. But we are in a Budget debate and the performance will come in later on. We are in a Budget debate and all that we can say is that we have provided Rs. 309 lakhs for major schemes and minor extensions in the Circars. Similarly, what is the provision for Tamilnad? Excluding Madras City, which takes up 127 lakhs, the provision for Tamilnad is 310 lakhs—not much difference, apart from the physical features that I referred to. We cannot produce in one year a major scheme which can overcome all physical features and give a sense of equality and comfort to those who have been suffering from want of it. It is a gradual process and I want the hon. Members not to rouse antipathy, I want them not to have this feeling of partiality having been practised but to co-operate and to get things through. By all means, my Andhra friends will have their Province. Let them take the entire area and govern their State. Let

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them have the entire hydro-electric schemes and other works which will make them self-sufficient in course of time. Let them not ask for loans. But if they ask, we shall try to give them if we can at the time. Anyway, that is not the right way of going into this matter, if we want to reach the end that we wish to. Let us divide, when it is necessary. Here it is the same story as in an ordinary Hindu family. About the time when partition comes, everybody abuses everybody else. Everybody suspects everybody else and allegations are made, mostly unjust and untrue. I do not want that to be repeated in a large transaction like national affairs as we have.

"Then, Sir, let us take more figures. In Rayalaseema, we have provided, apart from the Circars, 18 lakhs for major schemes and 24 lakhs for minor extensions, whereas the actual expenditure last year for this area totalled 25 lakhs, seven lakhs for major schemes and 18 lakhs for minor extensions. Now, Rayalaseema may or may not be treated separately or as part of Andhra but these are the figures.

"Now, I come to West Coast. The West Coast can complain of inadequacy of provision because we have provided one lakh this year for major schemes and thirteen lakhs for minor extensions, totalling only 14 lakhs. This is all for electricity. Let nobody imagine that this is the total budget for these various areas. Taking as a whole the expenditure on electricity schemes in the various regions, I may give these figures. The actual expenditure altogether was 759 lakhs in the year 1951-52 and this year provision is made for an expenditure of 802 lakhs. We shall be able to spend this amount, if all people co-operate and Nature and other things co-operate and if no difficulties arise. I submit, therefore, that whereas in Tamilnad, a sum of 321 lakhs was spent last year as a whole, in Andhra, a sum of 333 lakhs was spent. Now, the provision for Tamilnad is 310 lakhs and that for Andhra is 351 lakhs for the year 1952-53. Never mind figures. Even if it had been ten lakhs more or ten lakhs less, let us not allege partiality and crime against one another. Of course, partiality on the part of the Government is crime and nothing else. Therefore it is that I deprecate talks like this.

"There is another thing which came to my mind and which alone, I thought, I should speak about, till I heard some of the speeches with reference to partiality. I was amazed and, to some extent, frightened by the demands for distribution of electricity. 'The bullock is very costly', they said. They gave also figures almost as if to say that they had lost faith in bullocks and that we must depend upon electricity and that electricity alone was going to save us. I do not object. Let us electrify and industrialise. Let us electrify our country and industrialise our agriculture. Let us progress that way, as far as we can and I wish Godspeed to my Hon. Colleague, Mr. Ranga Reddi, in carrying on with electricity and with his agricultural programme. But a man like me has a duty to perform. I know the character of our people. I know the character of our country and I wish to utter on this occasion a slight warning. I am not opposing anything. But I would like

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to utter a note of warning that it is a dangerous thing to depend so much as people seem to be inclined to on electricity, giving up the old bullock. They talk of Kamadhenu. The real Kamadhenu is forgotten. The cow and the bullock, it is alleged, are too costly. It is suggested that we may have the iron Kamadhenu—the iron bullock and depend on that. What are the dangers in having this, let me point out only briefly. Let me not be understood as being in opposition to the process of electrification or to electricity. Let us have it by all means. But what will the peasants do with the straw which necessarily is the by-product of the rice? We cannot have rice without straw just as we may have seedless grapes. We must have straw, or stalks along with rice, or maize or millet. What shall we do with that straw? Shall we use it as fuel in our thermal-electric schemes? I submit it would be wasteful to do so. The bullock is still to be depended upon, if we want to be independent and economical. It is wrong to think of electrical schemes alone and say: 'We had better neglect the bullock as we have neglected the cow.' To-day, we are depending, having neglected the cow, on powdered milk from countries like Switzerland, wherever there is any scarcity of milk. Efforts are being made, heroic efforts are being made by the various Departments of the Government at Delhi and here to renovate the cow and improve the breeds. What will happen if our men in the countryside allow the cow and the bullocks to be neglected?

"Then again, Sir, I do not mean any offence to my young Friends on the opposite side, who are leaders of labour, if I point out to them the danger of over-centralising our resources in any respect. If all our agriculturists have to depend on the electric wire and the electric power generator, how easy it would be to dislocate the whole thing on any occasion and bring all of us into trouble! My Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, is understanding two steps in advance what I say, not all the others. (Laughter.) I do not want to make things plainer because, I know, by doing so, I shall only encourage such things to some extent. But I wish to warn my young Friends: 'Do not place all your eggs in a single basket; put your eggs in separate baskets. Let not agriculture depend only on a central power generating scheme so that, when anybody goes and cuts the metal wire or the wire of good-will and co-operation in any place, all your agricultural operations will stop, not in one place, but in all places. It is a dangerous thing to depend on one basket. Put your fragile eggs in different baskets. We are still an agricultural country. We are not a small body like Switzerland or Czechoslovakia who can owe allegiance to one economy to-day and pay homage to another system tomorrow. We are not so intelligent; we are not so industrious; we are not so compact and we are not so small as the people of these areas. We are far too big. We are less intelligent and not so industrious. Decentralisation is necessary for our prosperity and for our efficiency, and electricity is *par excellence* centralisation. And, therefore, it was that I felt that I should utter a note of warning. All my Friends from Coimbatore, especially, are greatly excited over the scheme of electricity. I wish them well. Let them not,

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however, depend upon this which is vulnerable at the root and this is the advice that I want to give them. As usual, I am moralising and it may be interpreted that this is only moralising and trying to mop up the ocean with a broom. Let us keep the balance. Let us not become electricity-mad and think we can thrive without the bullocks. Do not let go your enthusiasm too loosely. By all means improve. Sir, luckily for us, electrical instruments are costly and electrical appliances and implements have to be got from abroad.'

"Sir, my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, was asking, 'Why was a provision of three crores of rupees made and only eighty lakhs were spent?'. My Hon. Colleague replied to this question that machinery could not be got. Then an hon. Member on the opposite side said, 'This is for works and not for machinery'. What is this statement, Sir? Can works proceed without machinery? Unless one is got, the other cannot get on. So, machinery is very necessary. Unless we have machinery, we cannot, for instance, construct a dam. Wherever we undertake a work, we must get the necessary materials. For our electricity schemes, we need compressors and various other things. We must get these from abroad. Not only that. We must import men in order to work these machines. I submit, Sir, that this is a dependence which is dangerous and that is all that I wish to say."

1 p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, if the Hon. the Chief Minister had intervened at an earlier stage I would have had the opportunity of explaining myself in greater detail. I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. I will only furnish certain figures. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to note these figures side by side with his figures and afterwards explain to us the position at any time. I do not want to advance any arguments. I do not want to charge anybody. I shall leave the matter to others to judge. The figures are : For the Pykara scheme Rs. 60 lakhs were provided in the Budget and Rs. 37 lakhs were spent, for the Mettur scheme, Rs. 35 lakhs were provided and Rs. 24 lakhs were spent, for Papanasam scheme, Rs. 21 lakhs were provided and Rs. 17 lakhs were spent, for the Moyar Scheme, Rs. 46 lakhs were provided and Rs. 55 lakhs were spent, for the Tanjore-Mayuram extension scheme, Rs. 8 lakhs were provided and Rs. 7 lakhs were spent. On the other hand, take the Machkund scheme, Rs. 314 lakhs were provided and only Rs. 81 lakhs were spent. The Hon. the Chief Minister went on explaining that compressors must come, and that machinery must come. Let me tell him, Sir, that I also know the position there. Machinery required for the work worth Rs. 3 crores is already there and the provision for tools and plant purchased from an English Store worth one crore of rupees is quite apart from this. For the Tungabhadra scheme a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made, only Rs. 77,000 was spent. I do not want to enter into a debate with the Hon. the Chief Minister on this. I would request him to read these figures alongside of those furnished by him."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, I won't take up much time. It is wrong to compare dissimilar things; the

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work in one place is different from the work in another place. It all depends upon the stage, the machinery to be purchased and the nature of work to be done. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to bring up a definite charge against the administration of last year he can do so and we can look into it. But he cannot pass off figures as facts."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Figures are facts."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But not in dissimilar context."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Mr. Kolkebail withdrawing his cut motion? "

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the cut motion of the hon. Member Mr. Kolkebail to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet again at 3 p.m."

• (After lunch—3 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'

" Sir, though this Demand is numbered as Demand I, it was low down in the list of Demands taken up for discussion but now it has got priority and come up for discussion. This Demand is peculiar in another sense. A greater part of the cost of the collection and administration of the Land Revenue is not debited to this head but to Demand XI—District Administration. This only refers to expenditure incurred exclusively on the collection of land revenue, survey, settlement and record operations, assignments and compensation and charges in England and all that. I understand it is not the practice in other States. But in Madras this seems to be the practice. I may briefly state what the implications of these demands are.

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“ Let me take survey, settlement and record operations first. Charges incurred on account of the Central Survey Office in Madras and the Ranges and Mobile Staff working in the districts, survey and settlement of estates under Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, and expenditure on the Director of Settlements for superintending the taking over of estates and the three Tribunals constituted under the provisions of the Abolition Act are debited to this minor head. At present six survey parties are working with headquarters at Sivaganga, Chittoor, Ramana-thapuram, Vijayanagaram, Salem and Visakhapatnam. In the maintenance branch of the Survey and Land Records Department there are four ranges, each in charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. The Central Survey Office, Madras, in which map-printing, etc., is done, is also in charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. To superintend the work of the department, there are two Deputy Directors of Survey and Land Records, the senior being in charge of the survey of estates taken over by the Government and the junior in charge of the maintenance branch of the department. Besides this, the work relating to the settlement of the estates taken over by the Government is being done by the Director of Settlements, assisted by three Settlement Officers and seven Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts.

“ Now I come to land records. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of ryotwari, estate, municipal and union surveys and record of rights operations is met from this head. The whole expenditure on account of the ryotwari surveys and estate surveys will be met from the State Funds while, in the case of municipal and Union surveys, two-thirds of the cost will be met by the Municipalities concerned and one-third in the case of Panchayat Boards.

“ Regarding assignments and compensation, the expenditure debited to this head is that on assignments of land revenue in lieu of land for the rendering of meritorious services to the State, payments to religious institutions in lieu of deductions from the revenue collections, alienations of land revenue to inamdars and other grantees, compensation to excluded proprietors and others in lieu of resumed lands, payments to local bodies in respect of fishery rentals and tree-tax collected by the Revenue Department on their behalf and payments to mufassal municipalities representing the excess of the ground-rent collected over the ordinary agricultural assessment on land in municipal areas.

“ Lastly the Charges in England. The leave salary and sterling overseas pay of the officers of the Survey Department and the cost of stores purchased for the survey office are debited to this head.

“ Sir, a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been budgeted for under the head ‘Survey and Settlement and Record Operations’, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the Zamindari Abolition Fund and the rest of the amount under this head goes to other items. I refer to this because while discussing Demand XI criticism was levelled against the District Administration and about the necessity or otherwise of

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retaining the Board of Revenue. I now hope criticism and fair comment will be confined to the items falling under this Head. I submit that if criticism is confined to the particular items referred to, it will be easy for me to reply to the debate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'

" I will allow four hours for this Demand."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Three hours will do, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I allow three hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 5-15 p.m."

*SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தின்மீது, என் பேரிலுள்ள வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையைப் பிரேரிக்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பிரச்சந்தில், இது சம்பந்தமான விவாதத்தில், இதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட விஷயங்களைத் குறித்துப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார். அந்த அடிப்படையிலே தான் இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையைப் பிரேரித்துப் பேசலாமென்று முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த கிரான்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய முக்கியமான இனங்களில் ஒன்று ஜமீந்தாரி களுக்கு 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பது. அதற்குப் பிறகு ' Assignments and Compensations ' என்ற இனத்தில் சுமார் 18 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் மற்ற செலவினங்களையெல்லாம் சேர்த்து ரூ. 86,76,400 வரையில் இந்த மான்யத்தில் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது."

" ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு பேசும்போது, இன்றைய தினம் நில பாத்தியதை முறையையும் நான் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பேசத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதை கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் அனுமதித்து ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுவாரென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

" ஏனெனில், ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புக்கு இதுவரையில் 4½ கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷத்திற்கும் இந்தத் தொகை விலிருந்து 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், மூலதன நிதியிலிருந்து 70 லக்ஷ ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது சபையறிந்த விஷயம்.

" நாட்டிலிருக்கிற விவசாய நெருக்கடியை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, விவசாயிகள் இன்று எந்த அளவு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, விவசாயமே சீரழிந்துகொண்டிருப்பதையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்க்கும் போது, உடனடியாக இப்போதே நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகையைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமா? அல்லது அது ஒத்திப்போடக்கூடிய விஷயமா? என்பதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

" ஏனெனில், ஜமீந்தார்களுக்குச் சொந்த நிலங்கள் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர்கள் இருக்கின்றன ஒவ்வொரு ஜமீந்தாரும் பட்டா போட்டு வைத்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கெனவே வாங்கிய நஷ்ட ஈடும் இருக்கிறது. இன்று அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமா, கொடுக்க வேண்டாமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஒரு புரத்தில் எங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்று இன்றையதினம் பிரசாரம் செய்து

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p.m.

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கொண்டு வருகிறோம். அதுதான் எங்கள் பிரசாரம் என்று வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த போதிலும்கூட தற்கால ரீதியில், தேசத்திலுள்ள கஷ்டங்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு கவனித்துப் பார்க்கும்போது, நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பதை ஏன் ஒத்திப்போடக்கூடாது என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பஸ் வரி போட்டு சர்க்கார் வசூலிக்க உத்தேசித்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக, ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பதை ஒத்திபோடலாமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக, இது சம்பந்தமாக நேற்றையதினம் நமது இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி கணம் நேரு அவர்கள் செய்த பிரசங்கத்தை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். காஷ்மீர் பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தமாக, இன்றையதினம் இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டப்படி, நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்காமல் எந்த உடைமையையும் தேசிய மயமாக்கக் கூடாதென்று திட்ட வட்டமாக விதிகள் இருந்தாலும்கூட, காஷ்மீர் அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபை அங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலப்பிரபுத்துவத்தை நஷ்ட ஈடு இல்லாமல் ஒழிப்பதற்கு முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது. அதை இந்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு நேற்றையதினம் இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் காஷ்மீரின் சாதனைப்பற்றி தாம் பெருமைப் படுவதாகவும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு அவருக்கு எண்ணம் இருக்கலாம் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகின்றேன்.

“ ஏனெனில், பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இந்த தேசத்தில் நிலபாத்தியதைமுறையை ஏற்படி வைத்திருந்ததோ அதே முறையில் தான் இன்றும் இருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாக பெரிய பெரிய பிரச்சனைகள் எழுந்துள்ளன. முக்கியமாக 80 லட்சம் விவசாய மக்களைப் பொறுத்த பெரிய பிரச்சனை இன்றையதினம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது நமது மாகாணத்தில் அதிகமாகப் பிரதிபலிக்கிறது என்பதை சூப்பதத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக ‘Assignments and Compensations’ வகையில் ரூ. 18,72,100 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதனுடைய விவரத்தைப் பார்க்கும் போது இந்த நிலவாடகைக் குறைப்பினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு ஏற்படக்கூடிய நஷ்டத்தை ஈடுகட்டுவதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய பணமாகத் தெரிகிறது. இதையும் கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு ஒத்திப்போடலாம். தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நடக்கக்கூடாதென்றே, கோவில்கள் மடங்கள் இவைகளை அடியோடு ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமென்றே நான் இன்றைய தினம் கூற தயாராய் இல்லை. தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களும் கோவில்களும் பக்தர்களால் போஷிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், இந்த நாட்டின் நிலைமை நெருக்கடியாக இருக்கும்போது, மாகாணம் வரவு செலவை சரிக்கட்ட முடியாத நிதி நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது, இந்த இனம் பட்டுஜட்டில் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டேண்டுமாவென்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இது அவசியமில்லையென்று நான் கருதுகின்றேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக நிலவாடகைக் குறைப்பு சம்பந்தமாக காலையில் கூட அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர் பட்டுக்கோட்டை, அரந்தாங்கி தாலுகாக்களில் எந்த அளவு நிலவாடகை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு கேள்வி போட்டார். அந்தக் கேள்விக்கு கணம் ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, ‘கவனிக்கப்படும்’ என்று தான் சொன்னார். ஏற்கெனவே அரசாங்கத்தின் 1951-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாத அறிக்கையில் ‘இம்மாதிரி அநியாயங்கள் இந்த இடங்களில் இருந்த போதிலும் கூட வேறு ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாத, பல இடங்களில் இம்மாதிரி நடக்கின்றது. அதனால் பல இடங்களிலும் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே தான் தீர்ப்பை புனராலோசனை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது’ என்று எங்கள் பக்கத்தில் ஸ்ரீமான் ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதற்கு ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் ‘வியாக்கியானத்தை ஒத்துக்கொள்ள வில்லை’ என்றார்.

25th July 1952]

[Sri C. Kandasamij]

“நில வாடகையைக் குறைப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக அதிகரிக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இன்றைய கினம் சட்டம் அமல் நடத்தப்படுகிறதென்று சொன்னால், அது வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. ஸெட்டில்மெண்ட் ஆபீஸர் இனம், ஜமீன் இடங்களில் நில வாடகை போடும்போது, தாங்கள் எதோ தானமாகச் செய்கிறோம் என்ற உள்கருத்து இருக்கிறதே தவிர, ரயட்வாரி நிலங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு வாடகை போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது கண் முன்னே தெரிவிருந்ததும்கூட, அதே இடத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய புதிதாக ரயட் வாரி நிலங்களானதற்கு அதிக வாடகை போட வேண்டிய அவசியமென்னவென்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த அநீதி நீக்கப்பட வேண்டும். நியாய புத்தியுள்ள எவரும் இது மோசமான அநீதி என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். இது விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது விஷயம் உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டும். வீண் கால தாமதம் செய்வதால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. சென்ற வருஷங்களில்கூட இம்மாதிரியான தவறுகளை எடுத்துக் காட்டியும் சீக்கிரம் பரிசீலனை செய்கிறோமென்று அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தும், வேண்டுமென்றே கால தாமதம் செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ‘பின்னால் கவனிக்கப்படும்’ என்று அரசாங்கம் இம்மாதிரி சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியம் என்னவென்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுச் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இரண்டு தாலுக்காக்களில் இன்னும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏக்கருக்கு 5, 4 ரூபாய்க்குப் பதிலாக 16 ரூபாய் கட்டவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இந்த ஆட்சியில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது எவ்வளவுதூரம் சிறு பட்டாதாரர்களைப் பாதிக்குமென்பதைச் சற்று கவனத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடியவன் வாயில் மண்ணைப் போடுவது பேலிருக்கிறது. இது விஷயமாக உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காருக்கு வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, கிஸ்தி முறையைப் பற்றியும் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கெனவே பரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இருந்த காலத்தில் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள நிலவரியைப்பற்றி, அது அநியாயமென்றும், காங்கிரஸ் ரொம்ப நாடாகவே அதைத் திருத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே வந்தது. நாஷனல் ப்ளானிங் கமிட்டி, கராச்சி தீர்மானம், காங்கிரஸ் எலெக்ஷன் மான்பெண்டோ இவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அவர்கள் கொஞ்சங்கூட சந்தேகமில்லாமல், ‘இது முறை அநியாயமானது. வருமானத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த அடிப்படையில் வரிவிதிப்பு இருக்க வேண்டும்’ என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நில வாடகை (டென்ஷன்) இவற்றையெல்லாம் நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று காங்கிரஸ் திட்டவாடமாக அப்போதைக்கப்போது உறுதிமொழி மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும், இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ காலமாக, இதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம்கூட கவலைகொள்ளாமல் இருப்பதால், விவசாயிகள் தாங்களாகவே தங்களுக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய கஷ்டங்களைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதற்கு இன்று ஏதாவது முயற்சி செய்தால், அதற்குச் சொல்லப்படுகின்ற பதில் ‘குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்துகிறார்கள்’ என்று அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைக் கவனிக்க முடியாது. நிவாரணமளிக்கும் கையில் ஏதும் செய்யத் தயாராயில்லை என்ற எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. இந்த நிலைமை நீடித்துக் கொண்டே போனால் மிக அபத்தாக முடியும் என்பதைப் பச்சையாகத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கஷ்டக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் ஜீவ மரணப்போராட்டம் செய்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களின் நிலமும் போய்விட்டது. மிராசதாரர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கிப்பிழைக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுக்குக் குத்தகை, வாரம் முதலியவைகளுக்குக் கிடைத்த நிலத்தில் இந்த வருஷம் உழைத்தால் அடுத்த வருஷம் நிலம் கிடைக்குமா என்ற சந்தேகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி நிலையில் நாட்டில் 85 சத விதிக் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாளை தினம் நம் வாழ்க்கை என்ன ஆகுமோ என்று நிச்சயமற்ற நிலையில் விவசாயிகள் இருந்தக்கொண்டிருந்தால், என்ன தான் மெஜாரிடையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பட்ஜெட்டை நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டாலும், தேசத்தில் ஒரு திருப்தி ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது

[Sri C. Kandasami]

[25th July 1952]

என்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது பரிகாரம் தேட முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மிராச்தாரர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி இன்னும் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மிராச்தாரர்களுக்குக் கருணையோடு நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். அது தான் நியாயமானது என்று பேசப்படும் இன்றைய தினம் விவசாய ஏழை மக்களை அந்த மிராச்தாரர்கள் இன்று தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்களே அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே பல இடங்களிலே மலபார் போலீஸ் படையைக் கொண்டு போய் வைத்திருக்கிறார்களே அது எந்தக் காரணத்தினால் கேள்வி கேட்போது அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்த பதில் சரியான பதில் ஆகாது. அமைதிப்பாதுகாப்பதற்காக எடுத்தக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னதாவது மிகவும் சரியானது ஆகாது. யார் இன்று அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே அமைதிக்குப் பங்கு விளைவிக்கிறார்கள்? போலீஸ் ஆண்டுகளாக விவசாய மக்கள் குடியிருந்த நிலத்தை விட்டு அவர்களை இன்று மிராச்தாரர்கள் வெளியேற்றுகிறார்கள். மனை யக் காலி செய்ய மறுப்பவர்களின் மனைகள் கொளுத்தப்படுகின்றன, பிரித்தெரியப்படுகிறது. உண்மையைச் சொல்லப் போனால் இன்று அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே ஜீவ மரணப் போராட்டம் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் அந்த மிராச்தாரர்களுக்கு அனுசூலமாக ஏழை விவசாய மக்களை நிலத்திலிருந்து அப்புறப்படுத்துவதற்காக என்றே போலீஸ் படையை அங்கே கொண்டு போய் வைத்திருக்கிறதேயொழிய தவிர, மிராச்தாரர்கள் நலனைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக, இன்று இப்படி நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தே இந்தச் சபைக்கு நான் மெம்பராக வந்திருக்கிறேன் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அதனால் எனக்கு இந்த விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் நான் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் சொல்லப்படும் விஷயங்களைக் காட்டிலும் உண்மையான விஷயத்தை அப்படியே இந்தச் சபையில் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்பதையும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சொல்லுகிறேன். மிராச்தாரர்களுடைய நலனை பாதுகாப்பதற்காகத்தான் அதனால் தான் இன்று பெரும் போலீஸ் படை தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமை நீடித்துக் கொண்டே போனால் இதனால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகள் என்னவாகுமென்று நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் இன்று குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணவில்லை. காமகிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் தங்களுக்கு எல்லா விதமான செளகரியமும் கிடைக்குமென்று நம்பி இருக்கின்ற விவசாயிகள், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான நன்மையும் கிடைக்குமென்று நம்பியிருக்கிற விவசாயிகள், கனம் ராஜாஜி பதவி ஒப்புக்கொண்ட போது விவசாயம் தான் ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமானது, அதைச் சீர்ப்படுத்து முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னபொழுது விவசாயிகள் நலனையும், விவசாயப் பெருக்கையும் கருத்தில் கொண்டு ஏதோ பெரிய மாறுதலைச் செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்று நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் தான் இன்று நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களால் நிலங்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யாதா என்று ஏங்கிக் கொண்டு நடுத்தெருவிலே தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யாது மிராச்தாரர்களின் நலனைப் பாதுகாத்து நிலத்திலிருந்துவிவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி அவர்களுக்குப் போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதனால் என்ன ஏற்படப்போகிறது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. சர்க்கார் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் இதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்தாக வேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். நில ரெவினியூ கொள்கையை எல்லா மக்களின் அபிலாஷைகளையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் உடனடியாக மாற்றியமைத்தாகவேண்டும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறினாலும் அதனால் வரும் விளைவுகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இவர்கள் தான் பொறுப்பாளிகள் என்பதாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் பிரேரிக்கின்றேன்.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ As Leaders of Parties want more time for this Demand, I allot 4 hours for this Demand and the Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at about 6-30 p.m. I fix a time limit of ten minutes for each Member.” 3-20
p.m.

* SRI A. APPU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue. While doing so, I wish to submit certain points for the consideration of the Government. We have been expecting land revenue reforms ever since the Congress came into power. When the Congress Government was formed in 1937, the landlords and the ryots in my district of Malabar were in great distress. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar who was then the Chief Minister came to their rescue by constituting a Conciliation Board, etc. In 1946 Mr. Prakasam's Ministry appointed Mr. Raghavendra Rao, District Collector, as Special Officer to investigate and report on the possibilities of bringing about land revenue reforms in the State. This Officer assisted by seven or eight Deputy Collectors and several Tahsildars worked for about 2 years and submitted a long report. But long before the report was received, the Prakasam Ministry was not in power and as a result, I understand, no action was taken on this report. The report has been shelved. In 1950, the Kumaraswami Raja's Ministry appointed a Committee presided over by Mr. M. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S., a member of the Board of Revenue. This Committee also made an elaborate enquiry for about a year and submitted a report to the Government. The report, I understand, has been pending with the Government and no orders have been passed yet on this report. I understand the present Government will be taking up this report for consideration and passing orders at the earliest opportunity.

“ Sir, during the course of 150 years of British rule the total amount spent on irrigation in our district was the magnanimous amount of Rs. 3,000! It was only recently that the Malampuzha project was taken up. The work connected with this project is now being pushed through. There are still major projects which can be taken up in our district. But it may not be possible in these days of financial stringency to take up all the schemes. Our district contains many small rivers and streams and there is scope for taking up minor irrigation projects. So far only a few projects have been taken up. I do not want the Government to start the minor irrigation projects haphazardly. I submit that a Special Officer should be appointed to investigate the possibilities of starting minor irrigation projects in our district. An Assistant Engineer will do, but he must have experience in irrigation; he can investigate for about a year and prepare a plan and the minor irrigation projects can be taken up one by one.

“ Then, Sir, I wish to say a few words about tenancy. We have been given by the previous Government an unsolicited Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act. There is strong agitation going on in the district both by the landlords and the tenants against this Act. I am glad to know from reliable sources that the present

[Sri A. Appu]

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Government are considering the question of introducing an amending Bill to this unwanted Act, and that the Hon. the Minister for Law is now engaged in drafting the Bill.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"I hope, Sir, that this Bill will be referred to a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials; representatives of both jenmis and tenants also should be on the Committee. I hope the Government will be able to so amend the Act as to be acceptable to both the jenmis and the tenants. The Care-taker Government has appointed a huge staff—for one District Collector, 12 Deputy Collectors, 50 Tahsildars and 100 Revenue Inspectors and others—to work out fair rent on the holdings. I submit, Sir, this is waste of money and the estimated cost of this staff for six months is about Rs. 8.0 lakhs. As the Government will be soon bringing forward an amending Bill, it may not be necessary to retain this staff. I would submit for the consideration of the Government that this staff may be immediately recalled and the work suspended for the time being. Otherwise a large amount of public money will be wasted.

"Sir, I wish to say a few words in regard to the land records work in the district. The work is at present done very slovenly. The Taluk Surveyor is not able to cope with the work; there are thousands of files pending in each Taluk Survey office and these files disappear often. The original system was good in that the land records were looked after by the Revenue Inspectors and Karnams very satisfactorily and the Revenue Inspectors were given some survey training also. I therefore submit that, if we revert to the old system, the work can be carried on very satisfactorily.

"There was a proposal to abolish the Board of Revenue. I am a retired revenue officer and I know a little about the work of the Board of Revenue. I humbly submit that the Board of Revenue cannot be abolished at all. It should be retained as the Hon. Chief Minister said the other day.

"Sir, in 1942 when the Japanese bombed Burma, many people ran away and took shelter in Malabar; they were given some subsistence loans by the Government and the understanding then was that these loans would not be recovered. But now I find that a special staff has been appointed to recover the loans from the refugees and their dependants. The staff are harassing the poor people and are collecting small amounts from them. The amount they collect from these refugees is not even sufficient to meet the pay and travelling allowance of the staff. It was the duty of the Government to protect the lives and properties of these refugees who left everything behind and ran away for their lives. My information is that these loans were given at the instance of the Government of India and that the Madras Government were asked to be very generous in giving the loans. I therefore request the Government to represent the plight of these refugees to the Government of India and ask them to waive the collection of these loans."

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*SRI K. BAPANNA DORA :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా నేను ఈ Land Revenue 3-30 demand పై ప్రవేశపెట్టిన Cut motion ను బలకరం చేయమని కోరుచున్నాను. P.M.

“ముఖ్యంగా గ్రామాలలో ఉన్న టుంటి village officers రైతులకు ఎక్కువ ఆధారంగా ఉన్నారు. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైన గ్రామాధికారులను ప్రభుత్వము సరియైన టుంటి పద్ధతులలో పెట్టడములేదు. యీ village officers ను list holders అని చెప్పి వారికి కొద్ది జీతాలు విచ్చాటు చేశాం. వీరిని తాలూకా headquartersలో ఉన్న రెవిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లు పిలిచి పనిచేయమని కోరుకుంటూ యుంటారు. యీ విధంగా యీ విలేజ్ ఆఫీసర్లు జీతముంతా యీ రానుపోను ఖర్చులకు సరిపోలే, ఇంక వీరికి కావలసిన ఆదాయానికిగాను రైతుల మీదండి వారిపై రుద్ది, వారినుంచి లాభిస్తుంటూ యుంటారు. యీ గ్రామాధికారుల పై రైతులు చాలా కష్టపడతారు వాళ్ళనున్నారు. దీనికంటే కారణము ప్రభుత్వమే అని చెప్పవలసి యుంటుంది. ఎందుకనగా ప్రభుత్వము యీ విలేజ్ ఆఫీసర్లు సరియైన పద్ధతులలో పెట్టి కట్టుదిట్టములు చేయడంలేదు. కనుక యీ లోపములను తొలగించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత తాలూకా ఆఫీసులో ఉన్న టుంటి తాలూకా హెడ్ ఆఫీసర్లు అసెంటువంటి ఆఫీసరు తాలూకాలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేయవలసిన జూబుల్స్ రెగ్యులరు చూస్తూ ఉంటాడు. ఇతని ద్వారా రెవెన్యూ డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు వలె ఆఫీసు ఉంటుంది. అటువంటి వాడ్యతగా యీ ఆఫీసరుకు 110 రూపాయలు మాత్రమే జీతము ఇస్తున్నారు. యీ కొద్ది మొత్తముతో ఆయన వివిధంగా తన కుటుంబాన్ని పోషించకలడో, యీ జీతము ఆయనకు ఎట్టు సరిపోకలడో ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించవలసి యున్నది. కనుక యీ తాలూకా హెడ్ ఆఫీసర్లకు కనీసము డిప్యూటీ తాలూకా హెడ్ ఆఫీసరు గేరేడ్ ఆయినా ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత, ఇదే తాలూకా ఆఫీసులోనే మరాఫ్ అని ఒక ఉద్యోగి ఉన్నాడు. తాలూకాలోని ల్యాండు రెవిన్యూ అంతా ఇతని ద్వారా చలామణి అవుతూ యుంటుంది. ఇటువంటి ఉద్యోగికి 30 రూపాయలు జీతము మాత్రము ఇస్తూ యున్నారు. అక్కడ ఉన్న టుంటి లింట్రింగుకు మాడ 30 రూపాయలకు తక్కువ జీతములేదు. కనుక యీ మరాఫ్ కు 30 రూపాయలు ఇస్తున్నారంటే, ఆ కొద్ది మొత్తములో అతడు వివిధంగా తన పిల్లలకు వదిలించగలడో, ఇంకా ఇతర వైద్య ఖర్చులనుగాని తదితర కుటుంబ ఖర్చులనుగాని భరించగలడో ఆలోచించుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. కనుక ఇతనికి అధినుపక్షము ఒక అప్పర్ డివిజన్ క్లర్కు గేరేడ్ నా ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగులకు, విలేజ్ ఆఫీసర్లకు జీతము తక్కువగా ఉండడమువల్లనే, వీరు లంచగొండితనానికి గురై అవుతున్నారు. కనుక ఈ లంచగొండితనానికంటా ప్రభుత్వమే దారి చూపుతున్నదని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. కనుక ఈ రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగులకు సరియైన జీతములు ఇచ్చి లంచగొండి తనాన్ని అరికట్టవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత N.G.O. ల పిల్లలకు ప్రస్తుతము విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసినారు. అదే విధంగానే విలేజ్ ఆఫీసర్ల పిల్లవాండ్రకు కూడ ఈ విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత విజెస్సి ప్రాంతాలగురించి కొంత మనవిచేస్తాను. తూర్పు గోదావరి విజెస్సి ప్రాంతాలలో అమలులోవున్న 1917 వ సం॥పు ఆర్డు 1 వ నంబరు సెక్షను నుంచి, అల్లచరములో సర్వేయింగుటటువంటి 110 గ్రామాలను తీసివేసి, సర్వే కానటువంటి విజెస్సి ప్రాంతపు గ్రామాలకు ఈ ఆర్డు 1 వ నంబరు సెక్షను అమలు జరిగిన దాడల ఎక్కువ వ్యవసాయ పరిస్థితులు కలుగజేయవచ్చును. అందువల్ల గవర్న

[Sri K. Bapanna Dora]

[25th July 1952]

మెంటుకు ఎక్కువ ల్యాండు రెవీన్యూకు వస్తుందని అనుకొంటాను. ఈ విషయములో విజెన్సీ డెవలప్ మెంటు ఆఫీసరు అయినటువంటి మలయపగారుకూడ సరియైనటువంటి సలహాలు ఇవ్వవచ్చునని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత విజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో చిన్న చిన్న రిజర్వాయర్లను కొద్ది డబ్బుతో నిర్మించే అవకాశమున్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము వీటిని లీసుకొనట్లయితే, చాలా మెరక ఖాతులు సాగుచేయవచ్చు. ఆ విధంగా కవర్డ్ మెంటుకు ఎక్కువ రెవీన్యూ వస్తుందని అనుకొంటున్నాను. తరువాత విజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో అనేక ఖాతులు సక్రమంగా లేక వ్యవసాయానికి అనుకూలంగా లేవు. కనుక అటువంటి ఖాతులను ప్రభుత్వం సరిగాచేసి, వాటిని కో-ఆపరేటివ్ స్థిరంలో లేబర్స్ చేత వ్యవసాయము చేయించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వానికి లాభము వస్తుంది.

“ఇంకొక విషయమేమనగా, విజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలనుగూడా పేమ మురాదార్ల చేత నిండిపోతున్నది. ఈ మురాదార్లు సరియైన పద్ధతులలో ప్రజలను administration చేయడంలేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రజలకు ఎప్పుడునూ ఈ మురాదార్ల యొక్కయు, వీరితోపాటురెవీన్యూ ఆఫీసరు యొక్కయు సేవచేయడం వృత్తిగా అయి పోయింది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలు వీరికి ఎప్పుడు సేవచేస్తూ ఉన్నందువల్ల వ్యవసాయపు పని సరిగా చేయడంలేదు. కనుక ఈ మురాదార్లను అలాంటివేస్తూ ఆ ఖామి అంతా ప్రభుత్వమే న్యూనీస్ చేసుకొని దరిమిలా నెటివ్ మెంటుచేసి మరిల సరియైన పద్ధతులను వినియోగించేయవచ్చును. ఆ విధంగా దీనివల్లయితే ల్యాండ్ రెవీన్యూగూడ ఎక్కువ వస్తుందని అనుకొంటున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి మురాదార్ల ముఖ్య దీపార్టుమెంటు ఆఫీసర్లు, వీలీసుగానీ, రెవీన్యూగానీ, ఇరిరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటుగానీ వీరింతా అక్కడి రైతులను వ్యవసాయము చేసుకోకుండా అటంకపెడుతున్నారు. కనుక ఈ విధానాన్ని తొలగించవలసిన ప్రభుత్వం కోరికగా ఇంతటితో నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI K. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the major issues that engaged the attention of the elector and the electorate in the last general elections at least so far as South Kanara was concerned, were food control and uncertainty of land tenure. Under the leadership of one of the best brains of the land, the former has found a solution while the latter is awaiting solution. The form of land tenure which produces continued suffering among the people has awakened the masses. The reaction was felt and fully demonstrated in the last elections. A large number of tenants are being evicted from their holdings either through courts of law or forcibly by the landlords themselves indiscriminately without compensation being paid for the improvements effected by them. Instances of these are available in large numbers, if only one goes and enquires about the same in the villages. The discussion of this question has occupied a fairly long time of this House. There may also be instances of landlords becoming the victims of tenants. Therefore, Sir, there is now an imperative need for tenancy legislation in this State defining security of tenure, fixity of rent, compensation for improvements and other allied matters. On the other hand, if legislation is not undertaken at an early stage, grave consequences are likely to follow which may upset the future political set-up of our State. But doubts regarding such a contingency have been removed by the

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assurance which the Hon. Chief Minister had been able to give this House the other day during question-hour, viz., that he is giving his attention to the question of bringing in some legislation after the present session of the Assembly. We can, therefore, go back now to our respective constituencies, being satisfied with such an assurance. With these observations, I support the Demand."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Revenue department is one of the many departments which come in daily contact with the large masses of our people in the villages. It is this department which reflects the good or bad of the party in power. If this department is good, the party in power is in prosperity; if this department is bad, the party in power is in adversity. I shall bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Revenue a few difficulties from which the peasants are suffering. Perhaps for the Hon. Revenue Minister these difficulties may look small and tiny but these are the worst pinpricks to the ryot. As Mahatmaji had observed, the sufferings of the dumb millions (I mean the poor peasants in the rural areas) should never be lost sight of. First of all, I shall deal with the difficulties from which the poor agriculturists are suffering with regard to the transfer of pattas. Although 75 per cent of the population of our country are agriculturists, only a few of them are big landlords. All others are those who own very small acreages. Take the case of a small plot of land that an agriculturist owns. Usually it happens that the patta is not in his name. Consequently he is put to all sorts of difficulties. It is this small plot of land that is his only property and the pride of his wife. It is the safety and surety for his little children. Because of the strict regulations of the Government he is put to several handicaps. Whenever he applies for an agricultural loan, he is asked to produce the patta in his name. If he wants to buy chemical manures to increase the fertility of the soil, or tools or any other agricultural implements, he must have the patta in his name. Then only the benefits which the Government are prepared to give to the agriculturist will accrue to him. Otherwise his application is summarily rejected. If he wants to get any private loan or anything like that for his domestic conveniences, the patta is demanded. After all it is he who pays the taxes to the Government. Revenue is realised by the Government from him. Still, simply because the patta has not been transferred to his name in the registers, simply because the village karnam or manigar has failed to write his name as a pattadar, the poor agriculturist is put to innumerable difficulties. Although he owns the land, he is denied all the advantages which the other agriculturists enjoy. In the real sense of the term, even though he is a landlord in a limited sense, he is treated as a landless person. I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister for Revenue to look into this matter. I would suggest that special officers may be appointed districtwar so that the pattas are transferred to the concerned persons within a reasonable time. The Hon. Minister for Revenue comes from a district which has suffered from drought. He may be fully aware of what all I have mentioned. I trust he will take necessary action in the matter.

3-40
p.m.

[Sri V. Balakrishnan]

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" I shall now come to the remission of kist for failure of seasons. The remission went to the person who has got a loquacious tongue, a broad chest and a bushy moustache. The humble and meek lost this relief. Although the Government allow remission of kist in case of drought or failure of monsoon, who is it that in reality gives effect to the remission? It is the village karnam. He may extravagantly grant remission to those wealthy landlords whose lands may give a high yield. Who is there to check what the village karnam does? The Hon. Minister for Revenue may say that there is the Tahsildar who is above the village karnam and there is the Revenue Divisional Officer who is above the Tahsildar to supervise the work of his subordinates. The accounts of the village karnam are not checked daily. The accounts are checked only in June or July when the jamabandi takes place. What the village karnam does in between, nobody knows. Therefore I suggest that in every village the Government should constitute a committee consisting of the village manigar, village karnam and two non-officials to decide remissions of kist. In villages where there are agriculturists' associations, a representative from them should be included in the committee. This committee should properly scrutinise and recommend the kist remission eligibles.

" We agriculturists in Pudukkottai were accustomed to, before the merger, obtaining printed receipts for the tax we paid. The custom, to which we have so long been addicted, is to get a printed receipt with a seal, etc., from the village manigar. (The hon. Member showed a receipt to the House.) This gives a sense of security to the peasant. After the merger, what is it that we find in its stead? The old system has disappeared. The village manigar takes the money. He never gives a printed receipt. He acknowledges the receipt on any piece of paper that he lays his hand on. The paper may, in some cases, be an old one, one that might have been used to purchase jaggery or a wrapper for dry fish. The peasant owns no pucca house. He throws the receipt on his roof beam and the paper becomes a plaything of the rabbits. The village manigar simply jots down on his piece of paper the amount the agriculturist has paid. What is the guarantee that the village manigar faithfully records in the registers the exact amount of tax he had received from the tax-payer? For instance, if I pay a tax of ten or fifteen rupees, how can I rest assured that in the registers also, the same is entered correctly? The village manigar may use some portion for his domestic purposes and adjust the same later on when the Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer inspects his accounts. If, on the other hand, printed receipts (just as the one I showed) are given to the tax-payer, the full amount received is found with counterfoil and there is no scope for the village manigar to temporarily defalcate. Even if the printed receipt is lost by the tax-payer, the counterfoil speaks. At present if the paper on which the receipt is made is lost, the villager is put to a heavy test to prove his payment. I hope and sincerely trust that the Hon. Minister would order the issue of printed receipts for the tax paid by the agriculturists, at least to us in Pudukkottai.

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“ Next I come to the question of inam lands. Judging from his reply to one of the interpellations this morning, I think the Hon. Revenue Minister is labouring under a misapprehension so far as the inam lands are concerned, that the inam-holders have absolutely no claim for the various benefits and advantages that the Government have provided for the agriculturists, in the name of agriculture. I would candidly tell him that the inamdars also pay taxes to the Government as well and they are also agriculturists. As such they should be entitled to all the privileges which the ryotwari owners are eligible for. They are also citizens of the State. Therefore I plead that the same benefits which are at present given to the ryotwari agriculturists should be given to the inam-holders also.

“ A word or two about jamabandi. This system had been devised by our ancient kings to enable them or in their absence the Ministers to come in direct contact with the subjects, hear their grievances direct and redress them. Now after the advent of the British, the custom took a different shape. The District Collector took up the principle and the personality was lost and the laudable object disappeared. I want to impress on the Government that instead of the Collector, the Hon. Minister in charge of Revenue should conduct the jamabandi. He should camp there with the villagers and the representatives of the people, hear the grievances of the cultivators and their hardships and attempt remedies. This would afford an opportunity for the people to realise the spirit of their Government and the Minister would know all their sufferings. Jamabandi is an annual feasting and merry gathering. Monies are collected even forcibly at times from the non-officials and their satellites in the name of jamabandi and feasting goes on with a show of duty by those engaged on the work.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up. I now call upon the hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna to speak.”

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion, I want to impress upon the House the pressing need for agrarian reforms. We all know that agriculture is the mainstay of the overwhelming majority of the population of our country. But for a long time it was kept in stagnation and decline by ruthless imperialist and feudal exploitation. Landlordism has been the bane of democracy and a shackle on production all these years. It is the creation of imperialism to prop up its autocratic rule and keep our country perpetually in a backward state so that it can serve as a raw material base and a colonial market. The landlords, the progeny of the alien conquerors, not only have the heels on the neck of our people but virtually placed an embargo on agricultural, industrial and cultural progress. The continued existence of this system has accentuated economic distress and social inequality. It has tended to produce in the mind of the peasant a sort of apathy and despair. Any planning which does not take into account this antiquated system of land tenure that stood in the way of all progress is bound to fail. But in spite of this,

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serious attention was rarely given to this basic issue by the previous Ministry and the same thing is lacking in the policy of the present Ministry also, as is evident from the budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance. There are only some delightfully vague promises but none is related to realities. Since feudal landlordism is the breeding ground for backwardness, poverty and stagnation, it is only the abolition of it that can clear the way for economic and social advance. Hence land reform is the life-blood of our existence to-day and the foundation for tomorrow. Sick and shattered our economy was under foreign rule, we have to embark on releasing the forces that lead to its revitalisation. Peasantry, if liberated from the shackles of feudalism and made the masters of their own land, will exhibit unprecedented enthusiasm, activity and initiative which is the motive power in overcoming all obstacles to higher output. If prejudices do not prevent us from learning from our great neighbours, the example of China may offer us a helpful guidance. While our Ministers at the Centre, basing their conclusions on the discredited Malthusian theory liked to declare pontifically that we cannot feed the ever-increasing population and found it expedient to maintain that solution for all this malady lies in birth control, the Chinese, not blinked by such reactionary conceptions, could solve this problem by casting off her production-hampering feudal system. The distinguished successes and achievements of the Peoples Republic of China during the last two years are an eloquent proof that an economically backward country—once it frees itself from imperialist and feudal enslavement—can rapidly restore its own economy and build a prosperous, rich and powerful industrialized country through the efforts of its own people and by the friendly assistance of its neighbours. This will weigh more in the scales of history as a tangible achievement of democracy than the numerous abstract effusions on the subject of democracy which have been made by our Hon. Chief Minister in all his past speeches.

“ Sir, the rapid recovery of agriculture, coupled with the end of all sorts of feudal exactions, will bring prosperity to the countryside. If the vast and unprecedented numbers of producers in the countryside are entirely freed from the burden of high rent and piled-up debt and are allowed to enjoy the fruits of their own labour, there will be enthusiasm generated which will result in increased production and prosperity in the countryside, which will be the basis for industrial development. The expansion of the purchasing power of the bulk of the population provides a secure foundation for trade and industry. This, in turn, solves the problem of unemployment in towns and clears the way for the cultural advancement of the people as a whole.

“ Sir, let us now come to the real state of affairs in our State. The area under cultivation has been on a decline in recent years under the Congress rule and the crop yield also has been on a sliding scale. People live in dire poverty while the life-giving land remains untilled. Such is the crazy but logical result of the parasitic landlordism and the enslaving colonial economy. A

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monsoon failure spells disaster and results in recurring famines. Instead of going to the root cause of all this malady, the hobby of the Congress Ministries has been to waste money lavishly on their fads and lull the people. Prohibition, for instance, started as a fad and ended in a failure. The Firka Development Scheme is another fad which too ended in a farce. The basic education scheme is still worse an example. Now to-day our Hon. Chief Minister preached the Linlithgowian theory on 'bulls'.

"Lastly, what about the Grow More Food Campaign and the worst of all, the Vanamahotsava? All these schemes have been foisted on us and after spending Rs. 88 crores on these schemes, the country could produce only 24 lakh tons in the last five years. This means each ton cost us Rs. 367. After spending so much on these schemes, to-day the thatched fence alone remains with no plants inside and the sponsor of these schemes could only point at the grazing grounds and planted trees for the starving millions. These schemes have become an object of public ridicule. Instead of wasting our energies on such childish fads, let us turn to realities.

"To-day in our State the area under cultivation averages at the rate of .6 of an acre per head of the population. To raise the per capita area, efforts have to be directed towards reclamation of the cultivable waste. Even according to the official data, there is already a cultivable waste of some eight million acres in our State. Add to it 10 million acres of land taken up for cultivation but left temporarily out of cultivation for lack of proper facilities. Out of the area under forests, mountains and deserts, amounting to nearly 23 million acres, a portion can be made available for cultivation without in any way forgoing the advantages of forest growth. We can say in all fairness that all put together, some 20 million more acres can be brought under the plough in addition to the 30 million acres already under cultivation. Even in districts like Tanjore, Guntur and Krishna where 56 to 59 per cent of the total area is already under cultivation, we find still large tracts of cultivable waste. In the constituency which I represent, I can say that something like 50,000 acres lie waste and it can be reclaimed if the Government are prepared to assist the local landless poor and if they do not damp their enthusiasm by all possible sorts of harassment as is the case now in Romperu belt where the landless poor cultivators are subjected to many troubles by political sufferers and police. If this is the case, then what improvement can we expect from districts like Chittoor where only less than 20 per cent of the total area is under cultivation?

"Coming to the system of land tenure in this State, the undeniable fact remains that considerable areas of good fertile land are owned by absentee, non-cultivating owners—fertile lands under unferile ownership. The demand of the vast toiling population for land still remains unsatisfied. Even from the information made available by the Tamil Nad Congress Research Department, it is evident that 93.5 per cent of the landholders own 68.4 per cent and 6.5 per cent of the landholders own as much as 31.6 per cent

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of all cultivable lands. This land maladjustment is more pronounced in the six districts of Malabar, Tanjore, Guntur, Krishna, East and West Godavari. In these districts 90·3 per cent of the landholders own 52·3 per cent and 9·7 per cent of landholders own 47·7 per cent of all cultivable land under the ryotwari tenure. These big landlords, of course, not excepting temples and Gods, generally give their land to tenants on annual leases. These tenants have no rights, statutory or otherwise. A majority of them are tenants at will, who can be turned out by the landlords whenever they like. They live in daily fear of eviction and assault. Hence they find no interest in the cultivation of these lands and lack all incentive for making any improvement. The huge sums the landlords receive as rents and profits are used for the worst and most degenerate forms of luxuries and never for the improvement of agriculture. This is how agriculture declined in our State. A large number of small and medium patta holders are rendered landless and destitute each year and they swell the army of landless labourers. Such an inequitable distribution of land and its produce coupled with the swelling of the ranks of the army of landless poor brought in its trail high competitive rents, tenant-squeezing, debt slavery, low wages and bad conditions of living. The rent ranges from 50 to 70 per cent of the gross produce. The wages earned by the agricultural labourer are remarkably low. As agriculture happens to be a seasonal occupation, it does not provide continuous employment to the labouring classes. Sir, as my time is over I have to resume my seat though I have to say something more."

* SRI V. P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. While doing so, I wish to place some points before the House. One of the major curses of the zamindari system is the joint patta liability. At the time of the abolition of the zamindaris, the various estate managers who took charge of the estates made us understand that as far as possible they would collect land revenue only from the people who are actually enjoying the land. But contrary to this, in practice, the village officers are collecting from whomsoever they please. For instance, in Javam village in Bobbili Estate, the village munsif collected all the land revenue from a single person, namely, Karnayuni Dali Nayudu, though there are many landholders and that too, Sir, not only for this fasli but for the previous faslis too. I request the Government to strictly order that the collection should be made only from the persons who are actually enjoying the land. With regard to adjustment of Fazuls, the same method, is pursued. They have not adjusted to the person who actually paid in excess.

" Secondly, Sir, the zamindars and inamdars neglected the repairing of irrigation sources even from ten years back, for they got scent of the abolition of the estates then. More especially, after the publication of the Bill for the abolition of the zamindaris, they never cared about them at all. But, Sir, curiously enough it is surprising to note that the Government have neglected these irrigation sources after the abolition of the zamindaris. The condition of irrigation sources is worse now. I submit, Sir, when they have done so, they have no moral right or justification to collect

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land revenue. Unless and until they finish all the ordinary repairs and the flood repairs work, they cannot morally claim any land revenue from the ryots. Now, Sir, there is constant vexatious and costly litigation going on in the estates during and after the abolition of zamindaris between the ayacutdars on one side and the foreshore landowners on the other side. In all such cases, the Government are no doubt, a *pro forma* party and thereby they have to incur some expenditure. I request Government to come forward and put an end to such litigation by themselves investigating into them and deciding the issue once for all, by taking suitable action under the Irrigation Tanks Improvement Act. One of such cases is the Kamugulavani tank of Rangarayapuram, hamlet of Gulla Sitaramapuram in Bobbili Estate. The Government ordered an inquiry and the Tahsildar of Palakonda recorded statements from the ayacutdars and the foreshore landowners. Afterwards when the ayacutdars applied for public copies of the statements, within one year or so in the Tahsildar's office, it was stated in the Tahsildar's office that the records were in the Collector's office. But when a similar application was presented in the Collector's office, it was returned on the ground that the records were not available. Sir, such is the state of affairs in the Revenue Department.

"Now, I come to the Land Reforms Bill. A comprehensive legislation for giving fixity of tenure to the tiller of the soil is required and is a necessity too. Meanwhile a temporary legislation is necessary to safeguard and protect the holding of the under-tenants and the cowldars. In the Inam villages that are taken over under the Zamindari Abolition Act and also in the Inam villages taken over under Rent Reduction Act and in the Post-Settlement Inams, I request Government to see that the ryots and not the landlords are given pattas. Then, on the conversion of kind rents, it is unjust to say that the kind rents should be converted to the highest cash rent rates prevailing in the ryotwari areas. They should be converted only on an equal basis with the rates prevailing in the adjoining ryotwari village or zamindari village where the rents are reduced under the Rent Reduction Act.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the village officers in the abolished estates, they are not given the same scales of salary as are given to the village officers of the ryotwari areas. When the estates are converted into ryotwari areas, it is in the fitness of things that these officers also should be paid the same scales of pay. Then, with regard to the officers who are taken over with the management of the estate from the estates' previous administration, they do not know how long they will be retained and when, if at all, they will be ousted. They are not treated well also. They do not work with a good mood now. So, I request the Government to see that there is a guarantee and encouragement to them and they are given the same treatment and scales of pay as the other Government servants."

"Then, with regard to the Land Alienation Prohibition Act, it is only an act in name. It is not strictly enforced in the abolished estates and the estates that are not yet taken over. Much of the

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land was alienated before the abolition of the zamindaris, and after the abolition too, pattas are given in the name of relatives and friends of the zamindars and big landholders. If only such pattas are cancelled there will be much land available to be given to the landless labourers and Harijans. Then, with regard to the buildings in the abolished estates which were used for public and charitable purposes, I wish to point out that the Government are not taking much interest and care in this direction. For instance, there was a Hostel in Bobbili Estate. It was brought to the notice of the Government by the previous Member of this House from that place, Sri Gona Sitaramaswamy that the building was a public building within the meaning of the Act, but nothing was done on his representation, with the result that even now that building is being enjoyed by the zamindar as his private building. Then, Sir, survey and settlement operations take a long time. We do not know how many years it will yet take to finish those operations. So, I request Government to appoint special and additional staff for it.

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"There are big taluks in Srikakulam district. For instance, Palakonda taluk is a very big taluk having a population of 320,000. There is a big river Nagavali which is unfordable for at least six months in the year. It is flowing in the middle of the taluk as though bifurcating it. There has been a strong agitation to bifurcate this taluk and I request the Government to bifurcate this taluk into Palakonda and Rajam taluks. Similar is the case with Chipurupalle taluk which can safely be bifurcated into Chipurupalle and Pondur taluks."

* **SRI P. CHOCKALINGAM** :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முக்கியமாக எல்லோரும் ஒரு விஷயத்தை கவனிக்க தவறியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். பல போராட்டங்களுக்குப் பிறகு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த இந்த நாட்டில் இந்த சுதந்திர போராட்டத்திற்கு ஆதரவு அளித்தவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக விவசாய பொதுமக்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறப்பதற்கு இல்லை. ஆனால் இந்த போராட்டத்தில் பங்குகொண்டு ஆதரவு அளித்தால் வருங்காலத்தில் தங்களுடைய குறைகளை போக்கப்படும் என்றும் அவர்களுடைய தேவைகள் பல விதமாகவும் பூர்த்தியாகும் என்ற ஆவலுடன் இந்த சுதந்திர போராட்டத்தில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அப்பேற்பட்டவர்களின் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்காகவே ஏதாவதும் செய்யப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் இன்றைக்கு இந்த பட்டசபையில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதில் அவர்களுடைய ஆவலை பூர்த்தி பண்ணக் கூடியதாக எதுவும் இல்லை. அதைக்கண்டு பெருமைப்படக்கூடியதாகவும் இல்லை. ஆகவே முக்கியமாக இன்றைக்கு என்ன செய்திருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சனை என்ன, அவர்களுடைய ஜீவாதார உரிமைப்பிரச்சனையை யாராவதும் குறைக்க முடியுமா? அவர்களுடைய உரிமைப்பிரச்சனை சீர்ப்படக்கூடிய காரியங்களை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்திவைக்கப் படவில்லை என்பது யோசித்துப்பார்த்தல் நன்கு புலப்படும்.

"இந்த நாட்டில் முக்கியமாக இருப்பது விவசாயம். நம் நாட்டில் நூறுக்கு 80 பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் என்ன செய்திருக்கவேண்டும். அவைகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா? எவ்வளவு நன்மை அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள்? எவ்வளவு நன்மை அடைந்திருக்கமுடியும் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றைக்குச் சாதாரணமாக அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் வரி முறையை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். தேர்தல் காலத்தில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பலவிதமான

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வாக்குறுதிகளைக் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அந்த வாக்குறுதிகளை இதுவரையிலும் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் அவர்கள் பலவீனப்பட்டுவண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சுட்டிக்காட்டுகிறேன். நூற்றுக்கு எண்பது வீதம் உள்ளவர்களான விவசாயிகள்தான் குறிப்பாக அந்தப் படியான வரி செலுத்துகிறார்கள். அவ்விதமுள்ள இரண்டாயிரம் பேர்கள் நன்மையடையுமாறு சலுகைகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ சர்க்காருக்கு ஆதரவு கிடைத்திருக்கும். உதாரணமாக 30 ரூபாய் வரி செலுத்திறவர்களும் 30 ரூபாய்க்கு குறைவாக வரி செலுத்தும் பட்டாதார்கள் நூற்றுக்கு 93 பேர்களிருக்கின்றார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டும். அந்தக்காலத்தில் காதிரில் கொடுத்த பல வாக்குறுதிகளை நிறைவேற்றியிருந்தால் இப்போது பலம் நன்றாக கிடைத்திருக்கும், ஆதரவும் கிடைத்திருக்கும், என்பதைக் கூற நான் விரும்புகிறேன். முதலில் சர்க்கார் வாக்குறுதி கொடுக்கிறது. பின்னால் மாறுகிறது. வாழ்க்கையில் ஒரு பெரிய மாறுதல் என்ன என்ன செய்யலாம். வருங்காலத்திற்கு வேண்டிய எந்தவிதமான தேசப் பணியில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்றிருந்திருந்தால் ஆதரவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த சீர்திருத்தம் செய்திருக்கவேண்டும். குறைந்த பட்சம் பத்து ரூபாயும் அதற்குள்படவும் வரி செலுத்தக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு வரி கொடுப்பதை வஜா செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட அவர்களால் பெரும்பாலோருடைய ஆதரவு கிடைத்திருக்கும். அதனால் நஷ்டம் கிட்டத்தட்ட 160 லட்சத்திற்குமேல் இல்லை. இது போகட்டும். சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய முறைகளை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அடிப்படையாக ஒரு ரூபாய் கிடைத்திருந்திருந்தவர்களுக்கு வரி இல்லை என்று வஜா செய்திருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு அநேகம் ஆதரவுகள் கிடைத்திருக்கும். அதனால் நஷ்டம் குறைந்தது 11 லட்சத்திற்குமேல் போகாது. அதையாவது செய்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு துணிச்சல் இருக்கிறதா என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்வதற்கு முன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் செய்யவேண்டும். நிச்சயவாந்தார்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை யிருக்கும்படியாக மாறுதல்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் நஷ்டத்தைப் பார்க்காமல் அமைதியாக நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய ஆதரவு இன்றி ஒரு காரியத்தையும் நாம் நடத்தமுடியாது. அவர்களிடம் அமைதி ஏற்படும்படி காரியங்களை நடத்தவேண்டும். அமைதியை நாட வேண்டுமென்றால் வெறும் போலீஸ் படையை மாத்திரம் வைத்து அமைதியை நிலை நாட்ட முடியாது என்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ இன்னுமொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். நிலம் இல்லாத விவசாயிகள் என்ன நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த அசெம்பளியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா கட்சி மெம்பர்களும் அவர்கள் என்ன நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி பேசி இருக்கின்றார்கள். அடிக்கடி அந்த தொழிலில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். அடுத்த வருஷம் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவது நிச்சயமில்லாத நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால், அங்கு விவசாயம் செய்கிறவர்களை வெளியேற்றுகிறார்கள். எல்லா கட்சியினரும் இதை நன்றாக வற்புறுத்தி ஆணித்தரமாக கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரை குறை கூறுவதில் அபிப்பிராய பேதம் இல்லை.

“ இன்று உணவு பெருக்கும் விஷயமாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அரிணக் கட்டுகள் கட்டவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. எப்படி இருந்தாலும் இன்றைக்கு இந்த ராஜதானி பொறுத்தவரையில் உணவு பற்றாக்குறை என்பது 25% தான். அந்த பற்றாக்குறையை குறைப்பதற்கு வாரத்திற்கும் குத்தகைக்கும் பயிரிடுவோர்களின் நிலை நிரந்தரமாக இல்லை. அவர்கள் பயிரிடும் நிலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு பயிரிட உரிமை அளித்திருந்தால் இந்த பற்றாக்குறையை நீக்கியிருக்கலாம். சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி யாதான்படி வாரக்காரர்களுக்கும் குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கும் நியாயமான சலுகை அளித்திருந்தால் இந்த வருஷத்திலேயே இந்த 25%யும் அதிகப்படுத்தியிருக்க முடியும். இந்த ராஜதானியில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த பற்றாக்குறையான உணவை நிச்சயமாக பூர்த்தி செய்திருக்கமுடியும். அந்தக் காரியத்தைச்

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செய்ய சர்க்கார் முன் வரவில்லை. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் மக்களிடத்தில் எவ்விதம் ஆதரவு எதிர்பார்க்க முடியும். எப்படி உங்களுக்கு ஆதரவு தருவார்கள் என்பதைச் சற்று யோசித்துப்பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரிடம் நான் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ சாதாரணமாக இந்த சர்க்கார் என்ன சொல்லி வந்தார்கள், நேரடியாக பயிரிடுவோருக்கு நிலத்தைக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் பல வருஷங்களாக நிலங்களை எலத்தில் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நடந்து வந்தால் ஆதரவு என்ன விதமாகக் கிடைக்கும். இப்பொழுது Endowment Board அவர்களுடைய ஆளுகையிலிருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு இந்த மடத்து நிலங்களையும், தர்மஸ்தாபன நிலங்களையும் கூட நேரடியாக பயிரிட்டு விவசாயம் செய்வோருக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கு அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளை ஏன் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. அதனால் இன்றைக்குள்ள விவசாயிகள் மனமுடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் இந்த நிலத்தை நம்பி இருந்தவர்கள் மனமுடைந்திருந்தால் எவ்வாறு சர்க்காருக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுப்பார்கள். அம்பா சமுத்திரத்தில் பார்த்தால் குறிப்பாக வருஷந்தோறும் எவ்வளவு வரியை உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும். குத்தகை தொகை உயர்ந்து வந்திருப்பது நன்றாக தெரியும், சர்க்கார் வரி விஷயமாக ஒரு யதாஸ்து சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் பேரில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடக்கின்றனவா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வாரம் குத்தகைக்கு விடுவதில் எவ்வளவோ ஆட்சேபணைகளை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நிலைமை இவ்விதமிருந்தால் விவசாயிகள் எந்த அளவிற்கு வாழமுடியும் என்பதைச் சர்க்கார் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

“ தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிலங்களை குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்டவைகளின் கணக்குகளைப் பார்த்தால் இது நன்கு தெரியவரும். பாபநாசம் அர்த்தஜாம கட்டளைக்கு 105 ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த 105 ஏக்கர் நிலமும் சென்ற ஆண்டு குத்தகை ரூ. 7,500-ம் 50 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இந்த ஆண்டில் ரூ. 17,255-ம் 115 கோட்டை நெல்லும் இன்றைக்கு எலத்தில் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் குத்தகையை யாரிடத்திலிருந்து வசூலிப்பார்கள். யார் தலையில் சமத்துவார்கள், யாருடைய முதுகெலும்பு உடையப்போகிறதோ. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் விவசாயிகள் எவ்விதம் வாழமுடியும் என்பதைச் சர்க்கார் யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதற்குப் பரிகாரம் உடனடியாக எடுத்து அதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ இரண்டாவது உதாரணம் ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். திருவாரூரை ஆதீனம் பிச்சக்கட்டளை சொத்துக்களில் 115 ஏக்கர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு சென்ற ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 9,700-ம் 150 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இந்த ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 23,550-ம் 200 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இது நியாயமா? இது யாரிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் என்பதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இதனால் விவசாயிகள் செளகரியமாக இருக்க முடியுமா? நிலைமை இவ்விதமிருந்தால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய ஆதரவை எவ்விதம் எதிர்பார்த்திருக்கமுடியும்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக அதன் பக்கத்தில் இனம் நிஹம் இருக்கிறது. திருவாரூரை ஆதீனம் இனம் சிவந்திபுரம், சென்ற வருஷத்தின் குத்தகை ரூ. 2,700-ம் 200 கோட்டை நெல்லும். இந்த ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 3,800-ம் 300 கோட்டை நெல்லும். அடுத்தாற்போல் அதே ஆதீனம் கோடாங்குளம். இங்கே சென்ற ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 23,000-ம் 500 கோட்டை நெல்லும், இந்த ஆண்டின் குத்தகை ரூ. 35,000-ம் 1,500 கோட்டை நெல்லும், இவ்விதம் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிலைமையை கொஞ்சம் யோசனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இது யார் தலையில் போய் முடியும் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் முதுகெலும்பை ஒடித்துதான் வாரக் குத்தகையை பயிரிடுகிறவர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கமுடியும். இத்துடன் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்பட

25th July 1952]

[Sri P. Chockalingam]

டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களை சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துப்பார்த்து இதற்கு உடனடியாக பரிகாரம் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* SRI S. SOMASUNDARA GOUNDAR :—“கனம் சபாநாகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்திற்கே முதன்மையான ரெவினியூ இலாகா கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஹரியிடுக்கும் மானியத்திற்கு உதவலாகப் பட்டிருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் ரொம்பவும் முழு மனதோடு ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

“அதிலும் விவசாயிகள்தான் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கே, மிஷும் ஆணிக் தரமானவர்கள். அவர்களுக்குத்தான் சகல உதவியும் அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி நமது சபையிலுள்ள சுவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினர் களும் தெளிவாகவும், ரொம்பப் பொறுத்தமாதலும் அடிக்கடி பேசியுள்ளார் கள். அதைப்பற்றி நானும் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல ஆணைப்படுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய வெல்ஸ் ஸப்ஸிடிக்கு விவசாயிகள் அப்ளிகேஷன் போடும் அது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் சீக்கிரம் பைல் செய்யாமல் ரொம்பவும் ‘டிடீ’ செய்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு வாரங்கள், மூன்று வாரங்கள் காலமாகக் கூட அவர்கள் பணம் கிடைக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்களுக்கு ‘வெல்ஸ் ஸப்ஸிடி’ பணம் வந்திருந்தாலும்கூட அதில் வரவேண்டிய ரூபாய்கள் 500-ம் அப்படியே விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதற்கு சிபார்சு செய்த அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கொஞ்சம், ஆடர் செய்த அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் என்று அதில் சில பகுதிகள் வினியோகம் செய்யப்பட்டபிறகு பாக்கியுள்ள தெகைத்தான விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது. இதைத் தெளிவாகவும், குறிப்பாகவும் கூற இப்பொழுது போதிய அவகாசமில்லை. ஆனால் பொதுவாக இம்முறை அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரியுமோ என்னவோ. ஆனால் இன்னொரு பூராதொகையும் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போய் செருப்படி சர்க்கார் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்குகொள்வதே இது. தவிர சப்ஸிடி கிணர்களுக்கும் உத்தரவு உடனே அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அதோடு விவசாயிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் கஷ்டத்தையும், துன்பத் தையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியாது. நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்துருப்பு எஞ்சு இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கக்கூடிய சலுகைகள் எவ்வளவோ அங் வளவு சலுகையையும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இல்லாமலோ, உதவியாகவோ செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். போர் வீரர்கள் தான் தங்கள் உயிரைக் கொடுத்து தேசத்தைக் காப்பாற்றுவார்கள். அதே போல விவசாயிகள்தான் இந்த நாட்டைப் பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து காப்பாற்றுவார்கள். தொழிலாளி, விவசாயி இவர்களால்தான் தேசம் உணவை நிலைமையை அடைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த விவசாயிகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் தேச வீரர்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவது போல இவர்களையும் காப்பாற்ற அதிக உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு மனியமாகவோ, இனாமாகவோ அதிகம் எப்பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“செய்யாது தாலுகாவிலும் வந்தவாசி தாலுகாவிலும் ஜனங்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் கிணறுகள் இல்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவோ ரெவினியூ அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும்கூட, பல மனுக்கள் போட்டுக்கூட எவ்வித பயனும் இல்லாமல் அனேக கிராம மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக செய்யார், வந்தவாசி முதலிய இடங்களில் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சொல்லிமுடியாது. அநேகர் வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்ததும் பஞ்சத்தினால் நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். பஞ்ச நிவாரணமாக அந்த ஊர்களில் கிணறு வெட்டுவதையாவது எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, வேலை செய்து, இவர்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்யும்படியாக நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக வெடர்னி டாக்டர்களைப்பற்றி சில விஷயம் சொல்ல வேண்டுமே. விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் அத்திபாவசியமான கால்நடை

[Sri S. Somasundara Goundar] [25th July 1952]

களுக்கு வியாதி வராமலும், வந்தால் சிச்சை உடனே செய்வதற்காகவும் தான் இந்த டாக்டராகப் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் 2 தாலுக்காக்களுக்கு ஒரு வெப்ர்னரி டாக்டரை நியமனம் செய்திருப்பதால் அவர்கள் எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் சென்று கால்நடைகளைப் பார்த்து வருபவரல்ல. ஆகையால் ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் தனியாக வெப்ர்னரி டாக்டர் ஒரு வரையோ, அல்லது இரண்டு பேரையோ நியமனம் செய்து டாக்டர் வச சாயி என்று கால்நடைகளின் சேகரித்திற்குத் தக்க உதவியை செய்துகொடுக்குமாறு நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது சில கிராமங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசனதிட்டங்கள் வசதியே இல்லாததால் விவசாயிகள் ரொம்பவும், கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். மேட்டுப்பாளங்கான இடங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். எங்கங்கே கால்வாய்கள் வருகிறதோ அங்கிருந்து ஏதாவது நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டம் போட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சௌகரியம் செய்து கொடுக்க வண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கனம் ரிவினியு மினிஸ்டர் அவர்கள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவை சுற்றிப்பிரயாணம் செய்தபார்த்தால் பஞ்சமிருப்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.”

* SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion for the Grant moved by the Hon. the Minister for Revenue. I am glad that I had the advantage and the benefit of hearing the views expressed by Sri C. Kandasami of the Opposition coming from Tanjore district with reference to the question of payment of compensation, the present vexed question of the enhanced land revenue in the recently abolished inam and zamin villages and various other matters. Of course, the Tanjore district, as all of you know, has been the target of attack or comment by several of the Members not only from the Opposition side but from this side also particularly with reference to the relationship between the landlord—I will call him only a ‘landowner’ because the word ‘landlord’ has no meaning nowadays—that is, the landowner and the tenant actually cultivating the land. The hitch that mars the cordial relationship between these two persons has been referred to by some of the Harijan Members from this side and by some others from the Opposition also. I may submit to the House that an impression may be gaining ground that all is not well in the Tanjore district and I at once want to refute it by saying that there are any number of petty, small peasant proprietors owning two acres, three acres and five acres of land throughout the district with the exception of a few individuals and religious institutions owning several hundreds of acres. In regard to the strained relation that has been spoken about by some hon. Members, the relationship may be strained in some cases, especially between the lessee, who has taken the lease of the lands belonging to charitable and religious institutions, or a rich landlord, and the tenants who are actually cultivating the lands. Perhaps the cultivating tenants have not been paying the *varam* that is due; or, anticipating some sort of new tenancy legislation, the landlord would have felt nervous to allow the tenant cultivator to be in occupation of the land and must have been attempting to evict him. These latter are hard cases and have got to be redressed. Soon after he assumed office, our Hon. Chief Minister, on representations made by the Congress M.L.A., Sri G. Narayana-sami Naidu, has taken a lot of interest in the matter and is most

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anxious to see that a conciliation is effected in cases where there is a hitch between the landowner and the tenant. Barring these few cases, I may say to the credit of the mirasdars of Tanjore district that the relationship in general between the small peasant proprietors and the tenants is quite cordial. Where the relationship is not quite cordial, it has to be set right and we are here obviously to look to the convenience of both the parties, the landowner as well as the cultivating tenant. The relationship should be made cordial and we should not try to carry on propaganda to the detriment of the interests of either of the parties. At any rate, if the most vexed questions like giving fixity of tenure to the cultivating tenant, regulation of fair wages and housing of the agricultural labourers are effectively tackled, I do not think there will be any further clash so far as the delta area is concerned. On the question of fixity of tenure, I would submit for the information of the House and for necessary action by the Government, that tenants who are paying *varam* as determined by legislation or by conciliation, peacefully without any trouble and without any delay, must be allowed to continue. There must be fixity of tenure so far as such tenants are concerned and they should not be evicted. The Hon. the Chief Minister has already expressed that he is taking urgent action in the matter and we hope and pray that the sooner such action is taken, even these cases of complaints against some mirasdars and big institutions will fade away very soon.

* There is some trouble in the new delta, that is the delta covered by the Cauvery-Mettur Project especially in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks. I am referring to the inam villages which have recently been taken over by the Government. In such villages the question of land revenue assessment is the main problem. In the other villages which are non-estates the question of ownership of private land is looming large. The difficulty is between the inamdar on the one side who claims that he is the absolute owner of the land and the cultivating tenant on the other who wants to claim occupancy right. It is quite clear that the inamdar claims both *varams*, viz., absolute right. To solve this problem, some speedy legislation is necessary and, if such legislation is brought in, I am sure, even this sort of trouble between the inamdar and the cultivating tenants in the new delta will vanish and there will be cordial relationship. I am making these suggestions because they affect in a way the vital food problem and the State Exchequer. If the relationship between the landowner and the tenant improves, whether it be in the old or the new delta, production will increase and the food problem will be solved and the State Exchequer will get a higher income because land revenue will be assured. Everything depends upon the measure of cordiality between these two classes of persons; otherwise the food problem as well as the revenue of the State will be affected.

" In the matter of assessment, I want to submit that assessments for the whole delta, or, for the matter of that in the ryotwari tracts, have been fixed once in 30 years. It is also referred to in the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report.

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Settlement of assessment once in 30 years has got its own advantages as well as disadvantages. For a steep rise in prices there is no corresponding increase in revenue and similarly for a steep fall in prices there is no reduction in the land revenue. Of course, it is a big problem which has engaged the attention of expert members who were on the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and will also require further legislation. So far as land revenue is concerned, a permanent settlement on a satisfactory basis has to be made either in the old delta or in the new delta. With reference to the ryoti lands taken over by Government and converted into ryotwari land, the assessment should be on the basis of ryotwari assessments just the rates obtaining in the neighbourhood. You should not take the most fertile land in Tirukkattupalli and Nadu-cauveri for fixing the assessments on the recently converted inam and zamindari villages. You must naturally look to the basic principle in the Rent Reduction Act and Estates Abolition Act and the suggestions of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. I would respectfully submit for the information of the Government and also for necessary action that, when land revenue is settled after survey and settlement operations it should be on the basis of assessment on land of similar *taram* or fertility in the neighbourhood in the same taluk. For fixing assessments in Pattukkottai taluk we should not look to Thirukattupalli where we have got three crops on the most fertile portion with a high assessment of Rs. 16-10-0 per acre. Out of the 7½ lakhs of acres of land in the Tanjore district is a special *taram* for about 42 acres of land in Tanjore taluk. So, I would submit that in fixing the revenue assessment for the acquired estates, ryotwari assessment of the adjoining village should be adopted.

"There is one other matter which I would like to mention with reference to private land in inam villages. Land revenue is now sought to be collected on these lands on the basis of Rs. 16-10-0 per acre, as in the case of ryoti lands converted into ryotwari lands. For private lands, the inamdars have been paying only a quit-rent of eight annas or twelve annas and at any rate not more than a rupee per acre. They are also being asked to pay as in the case of ryoti lands converted into ryotwari Rs. 16-10-0 per acre of wet land and Rs. 8-5-0 per acre of dry land. It does not stand to reason and, I can say, it is unjust because a sort of an agreement had been entered into and title deeds conferred and it was recognized by the British Government that only a quit-rent of annas eight or annas twelve per acre should be paid and he has to pay the water-rate also. Now he is asked to pay the same rate as for ryoti land converted into ryotwari. The question may be fully considered in all its legal aspects. As a number of writs are now pending in the High Court, the matter is *sub-judice*, and I do not wish to go further into the matter. It is for consideration whether such a high rate of assessment could be levied on private lands."

* SRI A. MUTHUSWAMY :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரெவின்யூ டிபுட்டி அலுவலர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த மான்யத்தை எதிர்த்து ஸ்ரீமான் கந்தசாமி அவர்கள் பிரேரிக்ஷை வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆகரித்து, சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச முன்வந்துள்ளேன். பொதுவாக எனது தொகுதி

25th July 1952]

[Sri A. Muthuswamy]

யிலுள்ள கிராம வாசிகளுக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் உழைத்துப் பயிரிட நிலங்கள் கிடைப்பது பெரிய பிராசாதார்த்தமாக இருக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் சிலருக்கு நிலங்கள் விட்டபோதிலும், அதிகமான குத்தகை வாரும் முதலியவைகளை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கம் யாதொரு விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்தது க்கொள்ளவில்லை. இதனால் கிராம வாசிகள் அதிக கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

“தவிர, இவ்வித நிலம் வைத்திருக்கும்படியான பிராசாதார்த்தம், குத்தகை, வாரும் பயிரிட வர்ணிடமிருந்து ஏகருக்கு இத்தனை கலம் நெல்தான வசூலிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சட்ட பூர்வமாக சர்க்கார் நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பெரும்பாலும் எனது தாலுகாவில், சில கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த கிராமங்களில் நெல் மிகுந்த சரியாக விளைவதேயில்லை. குறிப்பாக, மணலூர்பேட்டை, கூவனூர், தானம், பல்லவாடி, மேல்வாலை, கோட்டமருதாறு முதலிய கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டம். அவற்றில் வசையம் செய்வதும் அதிகக் கஷ்டம். இந்த இடங்களில் வரி வசூலைத் தள்ளிக்கொடுக்குமாறு கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“திருக்காவலூர் தாலுகாவில் கீழையூர் தாசர்புரத்தில் இருக்கும் படியான இரண்டாயிரம் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். தனித்தனிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் போதிய இடவசதி இல்லாமல் ஒரே நெருக்கடியாக இருந்துகொண்டு வருவதை நான் கண்கூடாய் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

“1950-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மீ” கிராம வாசிகளும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து திருவெண்ணையல்லூரில் ஒரு மகாநடு நடத்தினார்கள். ஏனெனவே நிதி மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் அந்த மகாநட்டிற்குத் தலைமை வகித்தார். அந்த மகாநட்டில் கிராம வாசிகள் ஒரு மகஜாச் சமர்ப்பித்தனர். அந்த மகஜரில் கடை கோரிக்கைகள் இன்னும் கவனிக்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்கு யாதொரு விதமான பதிலும் இதுவரையிலும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் சுமார் 2,000 மக்கள் கீழையூர் தாசர்புரத்தில் வீட்டைத் தவிர்த்துத் தனித்தனிக் கொண்டு, ஸ்ரீமத் ஞானியார் மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து, அவர்கள் வீடு சட்டிக் கொள்ளும்படி சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, வெட்டுப் பிரேரணை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பிரேரணை மூடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள், இந்த நில மானியத்தை நான் எதிர்த்தேன். உலகத்திலுள்ள நாடுகளிலும் இம்மாதிரியான நிலவரி கிடையாது. இரு அது எப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டதென்பதும் தெளிவாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் அந்நிய அரசாங்கம்கூடப் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் வந்த போது தான் இது நடைமுறையில் வந்தது. இந்த நிலவரியானது மிகவும் கொடுமையான வரிவசூல்தான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வசூலானால், இதர வரிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வருமானவரி இவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வருமானத்திற்கு மேல்தான் வரி செலுத்த வேண்டும். அதாவது சரதேற்குடைய 3,000 ரூபாய் வருடப்படி வந்தால் தான் வருமானவரி செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலவரி அப்படி இல்லை. சிறிய நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவன், அதாவது சரதேற்குடைய 1,000 ரூபாய் வருடப்படி வருவதானாலும் வரி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால், இந்த நிலவரியை ஒழித்துவிட்டு, வேறுவிதமான, அதாவது விற்பனை வரியை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப்படுத்தியோ அல்லது சரியாக வசூல் செய்தோ இந்த நிலவரியை ஈடுகட்டிவிடலாமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

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p.m.

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[25th July 1952]

“முற்காலத்தில், நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன், பழைய ராஜாங்கங்களில் விளைவுகளில் ஆறில் ஒரு பங்கை கட்டாயமாக வரியாக செலுத்தி வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருப்பவர்கள் சொல்லலாம் : வரும்படியில் ஆறிலொரு பங்கை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு செலுத்திவிட்டால் அவனுக்கு மீதியாக 5 பங்குதான் இருக்கும். அது அதிகமான வரி பளுவாக இருந்திருக்கும் என்று சொல்லலாம் ஆனால், இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், எல்லா வற்றிற்கும் வரியாய்விட்டது. பஸ்ஸில் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு வரி கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும். இன்னும் இதபோன்ற எத்தனும் வரியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது ஒரே வரி வசூல்செய்து கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது பல வரிகள் தேரடியாக இல்லாமல், மறைமுகமாக வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த விற்பனை வரியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் எல்லா மக்கள்தான் முதலில் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள்தான் அதிகம் செலுத்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“அப்படித்தான் விவசாயிகள் நிலவரி செலுத்துகிறார்களே, அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது சௌகரியம் உண்டா என்றால், அவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு அனுகூலமும் இல்லை. பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கிராம கர்மை முதல்கொண்டு தாசில்தார் வரையில், உள்ள அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அவர்கள் பயந்து நடக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பெரிய பெரிய மிராஸ்தார்கள் கூட அந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள கணக்குப்பிள்ளைக்கு அடங்கித்தான் நடக்கவேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் இந்த ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் இருக்கிறது.

“மேலும் கிராமத்தில் உள்ளவர்களைத்தான் நன்கொடை முதலானவைகளைக் கொடுக்கும்படிச் செய்கிறார்கள். பஞ்ச நிவாரண நிதிக்குப் பணம் வேண்டுமென்றாலும், கஷ்டபோக நிவாரண நிதிக்குப் பணம் வேண்டுமானாலும், வசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரிலிருந்து ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு ஆர்டர் வந்துவிடுகிறது. கலெக்டருக்கு ஆர்டர் வந்ததும், அவர்தாசில்தார்களுக்கு உத்தரவு அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார். தாசில்தார் என்ன செய்கிறாரென்றால், கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று, அங்குள்ள முக்கியமான விவசாயிகளைத் தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார். டாக்டர்களுட வக்ஸீல்களும் நகரங்களில் எவ்வளவு லக்ஷம் லக்ஷமாக சம்பாதித்தாலும்கூட அவர்கள் ஒன்றும் இம்மாதிரி நன் கொடைகள் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இதற்கெல்லாம் யார் முதல் பலியாகின்றார்களென்றால் விவசாயிகள்தான். அவர்களுக்கும் போதுமான நீர் பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் கிடையாது, மின் ரா வசதிகள் கிடையாது. மற்றும் வைத்திப் வசதிகள் கிடையாது. நகரங்களில்லாம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் தார் ரோடுகளும், கான்கிரீட் ரோடுகளும் போடப்படுகின்றனவே தவிர, தற்போது அரசாங்கத்தார் கிராமங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றச் சிற்றகான காரியங்கள் எதையும் செய்யவில்லை. ஏதோ காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வந்தால், பல நன்மைகளைச் செய்யப்போவதாக தேர்தல் காலத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், அப்போதே காங்கிரஸிற்கு எதிரியாக இருந்தவர்கள், ‘வரி இல்லாமல் அரசாங்கம் நடக்காது, இருந்தாலும் ஏதோ தேர்தல் வாக்குறுதி அது, இதை நம்பவேண்டாம்’ என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னோம்.

“1937-ல் அவர்கள் மிகவும் அதிகமான எண்ணிக்கையில் வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், தற்போது நடந்த தேர்தலில் மக்கள் இதை உணர்ந்து காங்கிரஸிலுள்ள முக்கியமான பிரபலஸ்தர்கள் தோல்வியடையும்படிச் செய்தார்கள்,

“சிறிய நீர்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் செய்வதானால், குடிமராமத்து என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக குடிசனே செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சிறிய திட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், பல வருஷங்களாகின்றன. மேலும் விவசாயிகளுடைய கால்படைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மேய்ச்சல் தரைகளும் ஆங்காங்கே இல்லை. கால்நடைகளைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர, வைத்திப் வசதி, மேய்ச்சல் திட்டங்கள் முதலியன இல்லை என்பதை முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

“இந்த கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படுப்பாடு இவ்வளவு அவ்வளவு அல்ல. சிறிய தகவல் வேண்டுமென்றாலும், உடனே தாலுகா ஆபீசுக்கு வரவேண்டு

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மென்று உத்தரவிடுகிறார்கள். மேலும், வருஷா வருஷம் ஜம்பந்தி நடத்துகிறார்கள். அது மிகவும் அனாவசியமானது என்று நான் கருதுகின்றேன். ஜம்பந்தியால் கிராம உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்குத் தொந்தரவு என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். கனம் ஸ்ரீ மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும். இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் அந்த அதிகார பீடத்திலிருப்பதால் மறந்தும் வடலாம், இதை மிகவும் சீர்திருத்தவேண்டும். ஜமாபந்தியை ஒழித்துவிட்டால் தாலுகாக்களில் தாசில்தார் முதலிய கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய நன்மைபாக இருக்கும்.

“ முக்கியமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்தாகவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது உணவு நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தாததுதான். இருந்தமாதக் கேட்டுக்கூடாம், வயதானவர்கள் சொல்லுவார்கள், வீட்டோரிடம் காலத்தில் விவசாயிகள் மேன்மையாக இருந்தார்கள் என்று. முக்கியமாக வரிப் பளுவினால் சரிபாக்க கவனிப்பாரில்லாமல் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களென்று சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், இப்பொழுது விற்பனை வரி போன்ற வரிகளை உயர்த்துவதற்கு திட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். நிலவரி சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்து, குறைந்தது ஒரு விவசாயிக்கு 2 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வருமானம் வந்தால்தான் நிலவரி வசூல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் கொண்டுவருமாடி. நான் மிகவும் தாழ்ப்பையாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். மற்றும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு முக்கியமான மின்சார வசதியும் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கெல்லாம் பணமில்லை யென்று சொல்லலாம், அதற்கு வேண்டிய கம்பிகள், மரங்கள் முதலியவைகள் இல்லையென்று சொல்லலாம். அவைகளை வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்தாவது வரவழைத்து, அதற்கு வேண்டிய அனுசூலங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“ விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டு என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தது இன்று வியாபார டிபார்ட்மெண்டாக மாறிவிட்டது. அதாவது அவர்கள் இரும்புச் சாமான்களும், ஒரு முதலியவைகள் தருவித்து வியாபாரிகளைப்போல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு விற்பதற்கு இருக்கிறது. அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு. இப்பொழுது தான் மிகவும் பலத்த கிளாச்சி செய்ததன்மேல் அவைகளை கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தவிடே இப்பொழுது ஏதோ ஆவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும், விவசாய டெமாண்ட்ஸ்டர் ஒவ்வொரு ரெவின்யூ பிரிக்காவிற்கும் இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு தாலுகா தலைநகரில் ஒரு டிமாண்ட்ஸ்டர் இருக்கிறார். ஒரு மக்குலுக்கு ஏதோ பூச்சி வந்துவிட்டது என்று ரிப்போர்ட் எழுதினால், அந்த பூச்சியை ஒழிப்பதற்கு, 6 மாதங்கள் ஆகிறது. இம்மாதிரி இல்லாமல், உடனடியாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய அனுசூலங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion, I should like to deal with the problem of Zamindari Abolition, coming as I do from a district where there are about 181 big zamindaris and more than a thousand inam villages. If we go through the provisions made in the Budget, Sir, we find that a sum of about Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted towards compensation for zamindars. At a time when the Government have no money for opening new hospitals, when they have no money for starting schools, and when they have no money for the construction of irrigation projects, I should like to know how is it that they are able to allot Rs. 70 lakhs towards compensation for zamindars? Are the Government justified in doing that? The Government call this Budget ‘a poor man’s Budget’. The Government have not realized the need for constructing irrigation projects in zamindari areas. As a matter of fact, no provision has been made in the Budget for the economic development of zamindari areas. The Government can certainly defer the payment of

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this compensation to a future date. At least the big zamindars can afford to wait for the compensation till the Government are in a better financial position. I consider that the Government are not justified in paying Rs. 70 lakhs of hard earned money to zamindars as compensation. If we go to a peasant and ask him whether his position has improved as a result of the abolition of zamindari system, he will immediately say, 'I do not find any change. On the other hand, my position has become worse.' Cesses have been doubled. Irrigation sources continue to be, as in the olden days, in a neglected condition. With regard to arrears of rent, Government have been able to collect at one stroke all the arrears. Sir, the Zamindari Abolition Act has not at all improved the condition of the peasant. That is my submission, Sir.

"Now, Sir, let me draw the attention of the House to the various loopholes in the Zamindari Abolition Act. Some, like the Zamindars of Kurupam, Chemudu and others, have been able to evade the provisions of that Act till now. Nearly four years have passed since that Act came into force. Somehow, through Writs in the High Courts or stay orders they have been able to evade the provisions of the Act and their estates have not yet been taken over by the Government. Government should bring pressure on the courts and see that their estates also are taken over by the Government.

"Another big flaw in the Act is the provision regarding the private lands of the zamindar. This provision is being exploited in certain under-tenure estates like Misalapeta and Davalapeta villages in Vizianagaram taluk. Three-fourths of the land in these villages is recorded as 'private lands'. The Mokhasadars—Under-tenure holders—have been able to cook up the records with the help of karnams to show that most of the lands, which should go to the ryots under the Zamindari Abolition Act, as their 'private lands'.

"Coming to the question of 'Darimila Inams' or 'subsequent inams' as they are called, I have got a serious complaint to make against the Revenue Board. In Board's Proceedings B.P. No. 15 of 1950, the Revenue Board have stated categorically 'that in the Darimila Inams, it is the Inamdhar that gets the *patta* and not the tenant.' This is clearly against the provisions of the 1908 Act, according to which occupancy rights have been conferred on the peasantry. This is a clear violation of the provisions of the 1908 Act. This order was in force for about a year. Subsequently this order was modified. During that one year, much water had flowed under the bridge. The inamdars were able to sell most of their lands. I should like to know who is responsible for this order. The Government should go into the whole matter and take action against those who are responsible for this order.

"Coming to the Rent Reduction Act, there are a great many difficulties experienced in our areas. This Act is not properly implemented in Darimila Inams and under-tenure estates even though it has been provided in the Act that rent reduction should apply to these areas also.

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“ Recently, Government have been kind enough to convert the grain rent into cash rent. But the Government have fixed a flat rate of Rs. 14-4-0 per acre, which is the highest wet rate. It is absolutely unjust to fix such a high rate even for single crop tank-fed lands. Government must immediately revise this order and see that rent is fixed according to the quality or ‘ taram ’ of the land. What is the motive of the Government in bringing forward the Rent Reduction Amendment Bill, which has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 21st July 1952? The Bill empowers the Government to cancel or modify the rent reduction notifications already issued. This is like putting the cart before the horse. Instead of bringing forward legislation to redefine the word ‘ Estate ’ in the original Act itself, the Government are now trying to cancel the benefit of rent reduction, which certain villages are already enjoying in the light of the decisions of some Civil Courts. This Bill is not at all of any use to the peasants; on the other hand, it will do positive harm to the peasantry.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has one more minute.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ I request that I may be allowed two more minutes. I shall read a portion from a memorandum submitted by the inam ryots of Pinamadaka Agraharam, Anakapalli taluk, Visakhapatnam district—

“ Since 1936, they were teasing us in many ways for higher rents, etc., but made no attempt whatsoever to evict from lands till the beginning of 1952.

“ . . . In 1951, December, the Government declared the Agraharam as a whole inam estate and proclaimed it by tom-tom that, hereafter, the tenants need not pay any rent for the inamdars, but that they should pay it directly to the Government. This became the starting point for the inamdars to adopt various coercive measures against us. They offered the land for sale to us, actual tillers and threatened us with serious consequences, if we did not pay higher rents to them.

“ The inamdars failing in their attempts of threats and intimidation and of selling the lands to us are now taking resort to evicting us from lands with the use of brute force.”

“ This is the position, Sir, in almost all the inam villages in the district. Therefore before taking up any legislation for the complete abolition of all inams, certain immediate steps have to be taken. They are as follows :—

(1) Sale of all categories of inams should be prohibited.

(2) All evictions should be prohibited.

(3) Stay orders should be passed in respect of all suits pending before Civil Courts and Tribunals.

Failure to take these steps will help the inamdar in his attempt to circumvent any future legislation to abolish inams.”

* SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the Government for the various land reforms that they have introduced and are contemplating to introduce shortly. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report shows how eager the Government are to enact laws immediately to help the poor ryots.

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" In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion. There are certain defects in the Rent Reduction Act of 1947. When Mr. Kala Venkata Rao was the Revenue Minister, he brought forward a comprehensive Bill. Between the introduction of the Bill and its passage into law, the 1936 inams were excluded from it. The position therefore is that all estates within the meaning of section 3 (2) (d) and (e) of the Madras Act I of 1908, except the inams under the 1936 amendment, came to be included in the inam estates as defined in section 2 (7) of the Madras Estates Abolition Act XXVI of 1948. At this stage I may be permitted to state that the Madras Estates Reduction of Rent Act (Act III of 1947), came to be applied to all inams without any distinction. Some decisions passed by the High Court of Madras have shaken the very foundation of the tenure of inam ryots. Added to this, the recent decision of the Supreme Court of India has upset the law on the question of burden of proof and unsettled the position which appeared to be settled by the decision of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Madhavan Nair, in 1949 Privy Council cases. The decision, dated 22nd April 1952 of the High Court of Madras, has deprived the tenant of even the benefit conferred by the Rent Reduction Act of 1947. The Government should at once examine the position and bring forward suitable amendment to help the poor and down-trodden inam ryots.

" There have been complaints from all quarters of the House about delays in the Revenue Department. In order to minimise delays I suggest the appointment of a Public Relations Officer for each taluk with an advisory committee to assist him. When he receives any complaint, he can examine whether it is well-founded and then send it to higher authorities if necessary. In order to meet the additional expenditure, I suggest the levy of a stamp duty on the complaints preferred to that officer. I suggest that this officer should be directly under the control of one Minister, preferably the Chief Minister. If this suggestion is carried out, I think the delays and the misunderstandings between the people and the higher authorities will be reduced.

" I would like to submit that the present economic condition of the ryot is not favourable for the introduction of any land reforms. Creation of credit facilities for the ryot, fixation of minimum price for agricultural produce and provision of adequate water for agriculture—unless these three needs are attended to immediately, no land reform will benefit the ryot. I request the Government to take immediate action to satisfy these needs.

" I wish to bring to the notice of the Government an urgent need of the Pathapatnam taluk. Ever since 12 years when Pathapatnam taluk was bifurcated from Paralakimedi now in Orissa, it is a pity that the taluk headquarters buildings have not been built at Pathapatnam. The present taluk headquarters are in rented buildings and are on the other side of the river Mahendratana. There is considerable difficulty for the people

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to go to the court and Taluk office in the rainy season. Therefore I request the Government to take immediate steps to construct Taluk office buildings in Pathapatnam town itself.

"To help the people of Pathapatnam, Tekkali and Mandasa taluks, the Government should immediately take up the Vamsadhara Project. We are not particular about anything else. We are particular about Vamsadhara Project because it will help us a great deal.

"Thank you, Sir."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—“ సభాపతి, జమీందారీ 5-10 p.m.

ఎలాంటి ఒక్కొక్కరినీ రైతాంగం చాలా సంతోషించింది. కాంగ్రెసువారికి ఓట్లు యిచ్చి వారిని యెన్నికలలో గెలిపించి పెద్ద బంకా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని యేర్పాటుచేయటానికి సహాయపడ్డాంగదా, ఆ వారకొరక తిగ్గడానికి అది కామరోల్ పోలితే చివరి ప్రభుత్వానికి సాయపడుతున్నాంగదా ” మనకు కాంగ్రెసువారు మేలు చేస్తామిగాదా అని రైతాంగం విశ్వసించింది. తమపద్ధతాన్ని పన్నులు వసూలుచేయరని నమ్మింది. కాని యీనాడు రైతాంగం జమీందారీ రద్దుపై వారికి కలిగిన మేల్ల చూ గుర్తించింది. ఈ rent reduction విధానంలో పూర్తి పద్ధతి, యింటికోపద్ధతి, మనషికోపద్ధతి యేర్పాటుయింది. దీనిపై రైతులు చాలా ఆసక్తిపడి చెందుతున్నారు.

“జమీందారీ యేగియాలలో చాలామట్టుకు జాయింట్లు కట్టాలే ఉన్నాయి. అందుపై కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు రైతులకు ఆకర్షణీయమవుతున్నాయి. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం వారు సాఫ్ట్ మెనంట్ త్వరలో యెవరిభూమి వారికి కేటాయించి విడివిడిగా కట్టాలు యిప్పించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇదివరలో జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని నీటివనరులు చెడిపోతే రైతులు తాము హద్దు శిస్తులు యిచ్చుకోలేము రెమిషన్ యిప్పించాలని జమీందారు, సముద్రాదు వచ్చి నష్టమే అర్జీలు పెట్టుకొనేవారు. కొంతమందినా జమీందారులు రెమిషన్ యిచ్చేవారు. కాని నేడు ఆమాత్రం సామర్థ్యంగాదా జరుగుతులేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలు గవర్నమెంటువారు స్వాధీనంచేసుకొన్నవరువాత నీటివనరులు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించకపోయినా రైతులపద్ధతుంచి హద్దు శిస్తునే వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. పన్ను చెల్లించకపోతే గొడ్డుగోదా జప్తు చేస్తున్నారు. టైగా 50 x 8 సెలు వంటివి రైతువగ్గరనుంచి 40 x 8 సెలు భాగస్వామినా procurement క్రింద వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఇక చెరువులు మొదలైన వాటిని బాగుచేసే విషయంలోగూడా ఒక పద్ధతి యేర్పాటుకొనిపెంచడంలేదు. ఒక చెరువు క్రింద నాలుగు గ్రామాలలోని భూమి సాగవుతుందనుకోండి. ఒక గ్రామంవారు అర్జీ పెట్టుకొంటే అది రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారికి పోతుంది. ఇంకొక గ్రామంవారు అర్జీ పెట్టుకొంటే అది P.W.D వారికి పోతుంది. తుదకు యే డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఆ జలాధారాన్ని బాగుచేసే ఆవకాశంలేకుండా వుంది. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయం. ఈ రెండు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఒకరితోవాకరు సహకరించి మొత్తమొద చెరువులనూ, కాల్వలనూ మరమ్మత్తు చేయించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ పూర్వపు జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోనుంచి నీటికోసేళ్లు, ధర్మ సత్రాలు వున్నాయి. ఆనాడు జమీందార్లు హయాంలో కొద్ది గొప్ప నీటికై డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టేవారు. అతిథి, అభ్యాగతీవస్తే యీ ధర్మ సత్రాలలో భోజనం పెట్టేవారు. కాని నేడు అవన్నీ మూసివేయబడ్డాయి. గోడలమీద, దొడ్లలోనూ, గడ్డిమెలచి మట్టి గొట్టిపోయినాయి. కోనేర్లు పాడిపోతున్నాయి. నీటిని బాగుచేయించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora] [25th July 1952]

“జమీందారులు కొన్ని బంజరు భూములను తమ స్వంతభూములని స్వాధీనం చేసుకొంటున్నారు. వీటిని యెంతోకాకంగా రైతులు పట్టా పొందకుండా సాగు చేస్తున్నారు. కాని యీనాడు జమీందారు ఆ పేద రైతును తొలగిస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో నిజంగా యెవరు భూమిని సాగుచేసుకొంటున్నారో దర్శాత్తు చేయించి వారికి ఆ భూములు యిప్పించే యోచన చేయగోరూను.

“Rent Reduction చట్ట ప్రకారం యినాందారు శిస్తు వసూలుచేసుకొనే పద్ధతి మార్పుచేయాలి? ఇక నా నియోజకవర్గంగురించి కొందఱుమాత్రం చెప్తారు. సాబారు తాలూకా నా నియోజకవర్గం. ఇది జమీందారీ ప్రాంతం. ఈ తాలూకాలో జయపురం, విజయగిరి, వెముడు, బొబ్బిలి, అండ్రి, నల్లూరు, పాచిపెంట మొదలైన జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలున్నాయి. ఇవేకాకుండా తొణం, కురుకూట, సారికి, తాడంగి వలస, దండిగం, మామిడిపల్లి, గవరంపేట, ముచ్చెరపల్లె, అంటివలస మొదలైన 18 ముఖాసా ప్రాంతాలున్నాయి. ఇంతేకాకుండా యెంతోమంది యినాందార్లున్నారు. అందుచేత శిస్తు నిర్ణయంలో ఒక పద్ధతంటూ యేమీ లేకుండాపోయింది. ఈ గ్రామాలకు నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తులు వేరుగా వున్నాయి. దీనివల్ల రైతులలో అసంతృప్తి పెరిగిపోతోంది. ఒకేరకమైన భూమికి శిస్తు రేట్లలో హెచ్చుతగ్గులు వుండటం సరిగ్గా వుండదు. ఈ లేదాలులేకుండా న్యాయమైన శిస్తును నిర్ణయించాలని ప్రభుత్వవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. మా సాబారు తాలూకాలో కోయిలేని జాతులకు వెచ్చిన ప్రజలు అనేకమంది వున్నారు. ఆమాయకులైన మద్యప్రాంతపు ప్రజలకు యెవరూ యెటువంటి సహాయం చేయటంలేదు. వ్యవసాయం చేసుకొనే నిమిత్తం కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు గూడా వారికి అప్పటియల్ల. మీకు పెంకుటిల్లు లేదు అందువల్ల మీకు ఆప్పులు యివ్వమంటారు. పెంకుటిల్లు కట్టుకొనే తరువాత వారికుంటే వారు ఆప్పులకై ప్రాగ్నలాడి వుండేవారుకాదు. ఇక వారికి వ్యవసాయ పెట్టుబడికి పాపముకారులే దిక్కుగా వున్నారు. ఈ పాపముకారులు 5 రూపాయలు అప్పిస్తే ముందుగా రూ 1-4-0 లు వడ్డీకింద విరగగోసుకొంటున్నారు. ఈ ఆమాయకుల అవస్థ యిలావుంది. వీళ్లకు ఆప్పుసౌఖ్యర్యాలు కలుగజేయటానికి వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు, విత్తనాలు, యెరువులు సరిమైన ధరలకు యిప్పించటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేయగోరూను.

“జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేసినతర్వాత రైతాంగ స్థితి యేమి అంత బాగుండలేదు. జమీందారీరైతు చట్టంలో యెక్కడోలాట్లు కనపడుతున్నాయి. వీటిని సరిదిద్ది ప్రభుత్వానికి రైతుకు మద్యమద్యవస్తులు లేకుండా చేయటం మంత్రివర్గంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇక గ్రామ పరిపాలన విషయం చూడండి. గ్రామాధికారులు, కరణం నాయుళ్లు నిర్వహించవలసిన విధులు నానాటికి హెచ్చిపోతున్నాయి. కాని వారికిచ్చే జీతభత్యాలు మాత్రం ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగ్గినట్లుగా వున్నాయి. వాటిలో యెంతమాత్రంకూ పెంపుదల కనిపించుటలేదు. దీనికితోడు గవర్నరు మంతు పనిచేసుకోవటానికి వారికి కాగితంగాని పెన్సిలు గాని గవర్నరు మంతువారు supply చేయరు. కరణం, నాయుళ్లు స్థితుగతులు జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో సరి అధ్వాన్నంగా వున్నాయి. వీరికిచ్చే జీతాలు రైతాంగ గ్రామాలలోని కరణం, నాయుళ్లు జీతాలకన్న తక్కువ. గ్రామ పరిపాలనా సౌఖ్యం గ్రామాధికారుల సంతృప్తిమీదనే ఆధారపడివుంటుంది. ఈ ముఖ్య విషయాన్ని గమనించి జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని కరణం, నాయుళ్లకు రైతాంగ ప్రాంతాలలోని కరణంనాయుళ్ల కిచ్చే జీతాని ఇప్పించవలసిన, జీతభత్యాలు హెచ్చుచేయాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మూ గ్రామాధికారులను పనివున్న లేకపోయినా తరచు తాలూకా ఆఫీసులకు రప్పించటం ఉద్దేశ్యం. ఈనాడు గ్రామాన్నుంచి తాలూకా కచ్చేరీకి వెళ్లి రావటానికేనా వారికిచ్చే జీతం డబ్బులు సరిపోవటంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“జమీందారీ వ్యవస్థలలో నీటిసమస్య సరిగాలేదు. జమీందారుల రద్దవుతాయని తెలిసికొన్నప్పటినుంచి జమీందార్లు వాటిని బాగు చేయించటం మానివేశారు. ఈ జలాధారాలను మెరుగే బాగుచేయించకపోయినట్లయితే ఆహారధాన్యశ్రమి కంటే ఎక్కువమంది చచ్చిపోతారు. ఈ విషయమై తగినంత శ్రద్ధ చూపాలని ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతూ యంతితితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ Land Revenue വകുപ്പ് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കൃഷി അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്നു പകരം വളരെ അധികം തടസ്സങ്ങൾ വലിച്ചിടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മലബാറിലെ സ്ഥിതി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ ഏകദേശം 80,000 ryotwary സമ്പ്രദായം കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഉള്ളിൽ. അധികാരി, മേയറാൻ, കോളാറൻ ഇവരാണ് പരമ്പരയായിട്ട് ഉദ്യോഗം എടുത്തുവരുന്ന ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം. ഒരു അധികാരി എന്ന പദത്താൽ ആ അംശത്തിലെ നാട്ടുവാഴിയായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ട് നാട്ടുവാഴി സമ്പ്രദായം ഇതും രാജിൽ വളരെ അധികം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ട്. കൃഷിക്കാർ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളമാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായം മാത്രമല്ല ഇവ വെമ്പു സമ്പ്രദായം കൃഷിക്കാർ കടുപ്പം പാലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരികയാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം തികച്ചും അസംസ്കൃതമാണെന്ന് പറയാതെയിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്തായാൽ വലിയവനേയും ചെറിയവനേയും ഒരുപോലെ നികുതി കെട്ടുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ആണ്. ഇന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നത് പോകുന്ന സർക്കാർ, ഇവ പുതിയ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം ഏറ്റെടുത്തതായും പാവപ്പെട്ട കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ രബയിലാണ് വന്നു വീഴാൻ പോകുന്നത്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പഴയ കോൺഗ്രസ് മന്ത്രിസഭ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന കടിയാൻ ബിപ്പിൾ നികുതി പകരിയം കടിയാൻ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് വ്യവസ്ഥ. ഇതോടുകൂടി ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽ പുതുതായി ചുരുക്കുവാൻപോകുന്ന സർക്കാർമാർക്കു ഭാരവും കടിയാൻ രബയിലാണ് വീഴാൻ പോകുന്നത് എന്നത് മഹാ കഷ്ടമാണ്. കാണുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് ജനമിരുടെ നികുതി കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത്. അവരുടെ രബയിലാണ് ഇവ നികുതിയുടെ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം വന്നുവീഴാൻ പോകുന്നത്. കൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പുതുതായി ചുരുക്കുന്ന ഒരു betterment tax ഉം പഴയ ഭൂനികുതിയും കൂടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിയുടെയും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും സ്ഥിതി വളരെ അപകടത്തിലാണെന്ന് പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കൃഷിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനവേണ്ടതും അതിനുവേണ്ട സൗകര്യം കർഷകർക്കും മതിയായ ഒരു തുക നിക്ഷേപിക്കുവാൻ, ചിലവഴിക്കുവാൻ ഇന്നുവരെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പക്ഷെ മറ്റെപോട്ട് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിന്റെപേരിൽ Rent Settlement എത്രയും കോടി ലക്ഷികയാണ് ഇന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിലവാക്കുന്നത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ അമ്പതു കൊല്ലത്തെ മനന്താപുരം എന്ന പേരിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്ത പുസ്തകം വായിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കഴിഞ്ഞ അമ്പതു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്ക് കൃഷി വർദ്ധനവിന് ചെയ്ത വളരെ തുല്യമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതേ അപസരത്തിൽ വൻകിട ജന്മിമാരും മറ്റും കൃഷിക്കാർ ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പാട്ടും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ മറ്റുവിധത്തിൽ ചൂക്കണം ചെയ്തുപോന്നുവേണ്ടി വളരെ അധികം സഹായിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. നാട്ടുവാഴി സമ്പ്രദായം അംഗങ്ങളായ ഈ അധികാരിമാരും മേയറന്മാരും, മറ്റു ജന്മിമാരും ഇന്നു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു വളരെ അധികം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾക്കുണ്ട്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കർക്കശത്താഴി ലാളികൾ അവിടെയുള്ള ജന വികാശത്തിലെ ഒരു വലിയ വികാശമാണ്. ഇവരിൽ മിക്കവരും കൃഷി നശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നു. പാലായ കർക്കശാണു കർക്കശത്താഴി ലാളികളായി മാറുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ അധികവും മലബാറിൽ ഇന്നു കൃഷിയെപ്പറ്റിയ വളരെ അധികം സമയം തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുതന്നെ അറിയാം. ഈ സമയങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും പരിഷ്കരിക്കാൻ കൃഷിക്ക് വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു ഈ കർക്കശത്താഴി ലാളികളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഭൂനികുതി പകരം പത്തു എട്ടുവരെയുള്ള ചെറിയ ഭൂ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു നികുതിയിൽനിന്ന് ഒഴിവാക്കുക. അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉള്ള ഭൂമി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൃഷി ആദായത്തിന്റേ ഒരു നികുതി ചുരുക്കുക വേണം വേണ്ടത്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, റെവ്യർ, ചായ മുതലായ നോട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു ഇന്നു നികുതി വിരിക്കുന്ന അതിലും കുറവു കൂടുതലാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ ആദായമുള്ള ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ്. അത് തടയാൻ ഉള്ള സാദ്ധ്യതയും അവർക്കുണ്ട്. അതിനെ പാവം

[25th July 1952]

ഈ വായ്പയെ ഈ നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായത്തിനിന്ന് ഒഴിവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു വലിയവകം
 തോട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും നികുതി മുടങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള സമ്പ്രദായം ഏല്പിട്ടത്തി കൂടി പരിഷ്കരിക്കുക
 യാണെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടിലെ ഷാർമത്തിനും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയ്ക്കും പരിഹാരം കാണാൻ ഉപയു
 കരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. ഈ Betterment tax നട്ടപ്പിൽ
 വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച തുടങ്ങുന്നതോളം മാത്രമേ ചെറിയ ജർമാനുകൂടി വൊളി
 യാർ പോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അത് പാവപ്പെട്ട കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച വെച്ചു നൽകുന്നതിനു ഇടയാക്കുക
 എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയ്ക്കും അനുപ്രീതിയ്ക്കും ഇടയാക്കും എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.
 ഇതേവരെയായി കൂടി പരിഷ്കരണത്തിനും മറ്റുമായി കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച സഹായിക്കുവാനാ
 ണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾക്കു നോക്കിയാൽ കാണാം
 വാൻ സാധിക്കും—ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലക്കാലത്തിനിടയിൽ കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച ഉപയോഗമാക്കിട്ടു
 ള്ളത് 3,230 ഏതു സ്ഥലം മാത്രമാണ്. ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾക്കു കൈ
 പ്രകാരംതന്നെ പരിനെട്ടു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലാനും ഏതു സ്ഥലം തിരിയെക്കിട്ടുകൊണ്ടു.
 കൂടിക്കാഴ്ചയ്ക്കു നാലു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലാനും ഏതു സ്ഥലം ഇന്നു കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച
 ഇന്നുണ്ടു. ചെറുകുട ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ ഉടൻകിട്ടു ഏല്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ
 ഇനിയും എത്രയും സ്ഥലം കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച ഉപയോഗമാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു
 ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ നേട്ടമായിരിക്കും എന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കാൽപ്പട്ട
 ഞ്ഞുവാൻ ഞാൻ അഗ്രാഹിക്കുന്നു. കൂടി ഡി. മട്ട്റ്റ്മെൻറിൽക്കും മറ്റും നികുതിവെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള
 സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ നാലഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനി
 ടക്കു കൂടി ഡി. മട്ട്റ്റ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച കൊടുത്ത കലപ്പയ്യുകട എണ്ണം 89 മാത്ര
 മാത്രം. മലബാറിൽ 15 ലക്ഷം ഏതു ഇന്നു കൂടിക്കാഴ്ചയ്ക്കു കൂടി സ്ഥലമുണ്ടു. കൂടി
 വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെല്ലാവിധം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പുസ്തകത്തിൽ ഉള്ള കണക്കുകളിൽ പറയു
 ന്നതു 9,997 ടൺ പിണ്ണാക്കുന്നു കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച കൂടി ഡി. മട്ട്റ്റ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു കൊടുത്തിട്ടു
 ഉള്ളതു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു കിടന്നു മലബാറിലെ കൂടി അടുപ്പിച്ചുവെച്ചുവെച്ചു പോകുന്നില്ല.
 മുമ്പാൻ സ്ഥലവും കൂടിക്കാഴ്ചയ്ക്കുവെച്ചു സഹായിക്കുവാനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ
 ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഉടൻകിട്ടു വരികയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി വായ്പയ്ക്കു ഇന്നു ജർമ്മനിൽ
 കാൽപ്പട്ട കൊടുക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന പ്രതിഫലം കണക്കിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഇരിക്കുക; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ
 അതു വെട്ടിച്ചുരുക്കുക. അങ്ങിനെ നാട്ടിലെ കൂടി അടുപ്പിച്ചുവെച്ചുവെച്ചുവെച്ചുവെച്ചുവെച്ചു
 ക്കാൽപ്പട്ടം രീതിയോടും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ പരിഹരിക്കാനും കർമ്മിക്കത്തൊഴിലാളികളെ നല്ലനി
 ലയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും ഗവണ്മെന്റു നീട്ടിയായും സാധിക്കുന്നു. അതിനുള്ള പദ്ധ
 തികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ കട്ട്മോഷൻ Cut
 motion നെ പിൻതുടരുകയാണു ഞാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

* SRI R. S. ARUMUGHAM :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, Land Revenue மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். நாட்டிற்கு நல்ல முறையில் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அத்தகு வருமானம் வேண்டும். அந்த காரணத்தால்தான் அந்தக் காலத்தில் நில வருவாயில் நாவில் ஒரு பங்கு, ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு, ஆறில் ஒரு பங்கு என்றும் தான்யங்களை வசூலித்து நாட்டில் வாயாக வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பின்னால் இந்த முறையை மாற்றி அந்தந்த நிலத்திற்கு அதில் கிடைக்கும் வருமானத்திற்குத் தக்கவாறு அதை பணமாக வசூலிக்கும்படியாக மாற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனாலும் ஒன்றும் சம்பந்தமில்லாத, விபரமில்லாத சில வாகனம் இருக்கின்றன. திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் கீழத் தென்கலம் என்னும் ஒரு கிராமத்தில் ராமி போகம் தீர்வை என்று ஒரு வரி வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலத்திற்கு நிலத் தீர்வையும் வேறு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் காலம் முதற்கொண்டு இந்தக் காலம் வரையிலும் அந்தத் தீர்வையை வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். தற்பொழுது அதை திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா போர்டில் வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். அங்கிருக்கும் கிராம அதிகாரி ஜில்லா போர்டு இவைகளைக் கேட்டால் விவரமான காரணம் தங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது, முன்னமேயே இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜில்லா கலெக்டரைக் கேட்டாலும் அவர்களும் தங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது என்று அதே மாதிரியாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். விவரம் தெரிபாத வரிக்கையெல்லாம் அதுவும் நிலவரி வேறு இருக்க இம்மாதிரி வேறு வரிகளை வசூல் செய்யாமல் அவைகளை ரத்து செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

25th July 1952]

[Sri R. S. Arumugham]

“மேலும் சில இடங்களில் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக ஏழை விவசாயிகளில் சிலர் காடு மேடுகளில் திருத்தி சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் கிராம அதிகாரிகள் மேலதிகாரிகள் போன்றவர்கள் ஏதாவது சாக்கு போக்கு சொல்லி காவி பண்ணைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகள் ஆயிரம் ஐந்தாறு என்று செலவு செய்தும் கூட அதை அப்பால் ஒப்பிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுெல்லாம் நஷ்டமடையுந் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒன்றும் விபரம் தெரியாதவர்கள். இதை கவனத்து அவர்களுக்கே பட்டா கிடைக்கக்கூடிய அளவில் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் ஹரிஜன ஏழை விவசாயிகள் உரம், தழைகளைப் போடுவதற்கு இடம் வேண்டும் என்று புரம்போக்கு நிலத்தில் போட்டால் அதற்கும் அபராதம் அதிகப்படியாக விதிக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் குறைக்க வேண்டும். மேலும், அதையும் அவர்களுக்கு ஐரி செய்ய வேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகா பொறுத்தவரை ஒரு ஓராகம் வருகிறது. கங்கை கொண்டான் என்ற கிராமத்தில் உரம், தழைகளை, புறம்போக்கு நிலத்தில் போட்ட அவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கும் பத்து ரூபாய் அபராதம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு அபராதம் போடுவது நல்லதல்ல என்பதை இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் நன்மை செய்யவில்லை என்று யாரும் சொன்னால் அது அவ்வளவையும் நானே ஒப்புக்கொள்ள தயாராய் இல்லை. கடந்த தடவை ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் கடன் நிவாரண சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் எவ்வளவோ சௌகர்யமடைந்தார்கள். சத்யநாதன் ரிபோர்ட்டில் கூட 20) கோடி ரூபாய் விவசாயிகளின் கடன்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். விவசாயிகளுடைய கடனுக்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது தெரிவித்து. கடந்த மந்திரி சபை பூர்ண மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தையும் ஜடீன் ஒழிப்பு, பெரிய இலும் ஒழிப்பு சட்டத்தையும் கொண்டு வந்து ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது சம்பந்தமாக சில இடங்களில் சில கிராமங்களில் தகராறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த கிராமங்களை சீர்திருத்தி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவும், சர்க்கார் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதுள்ள சர்க்காரின் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கூட அன்று மொன்றார்கள், எப்படியாவது விவசாய சீர்திருத்த சட்டத்தை கூடிய சீக்கிரம் கொண்டு வரப்போகிறோம் என்று. ஆகையால் அது சீக்கிரமாக வரும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை என் போன்ற ஆள்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள், விவசாயிகள் பலர் காங்கிரஸில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லாரும் காங்கிரஸில் பணக்காரர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று யாராவது சொன்னால் என்னையெல்லாம் சரியாக தெரியாது என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் நல்ல முறையில் விவசாய சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தைச் செய்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் இருக்கிறோம். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும் அமுத்தம் திருத்தமாக அதைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கு உடனடியாக இந்த டிஜெட் மீட்டிங் முடிந்த பிறகு எப்படியாவது அதைத்தான் முதல்வதாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். உளளப்படியே இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகப்பொருள் ஊக்கம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயத்தை செய்வதற்கே அவர்களுக்கு பிரியம் வருவதில்லை. அதற்கு காரணம் அவர்களுக்கு அதில் அதிகப்படியான வருமானம் இப்பொழுது கிடைக்காததால் அதில் பிரியம் ஏற்படவில்லை. மற்றும் திடீர் திடீரென்று நிலங்களை விட்டு வெளியேறுகிறார்கள் என்ற ஒரு புறம் இருந்து வருகிறது. அந்தக் காரணமும் பொறுத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷத்தில் ஒருவன் ஒரு நிலத்தில் விவசாயம் செய்தால் அடுத்த வருஷம் அவனே அதில் விவசாயம் செய்வான் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அடுத்த வருஷமும் அந்த நிலம் அவன்கையிலிருக்கும் என்ற நிச்சயமிருந்தால், தைரியமிருந்தால்தான், நிலத்தை பலப்படுத்துவதற்கு அவனுக்கு சந்தோஷமும், உற்சாகமும் ஏற்படும். அது இல்லாவிட்டால் அடுத்த வருஷம் நிலம் தன்னிடம்

[Sri R. S. Arumugham]

[25th July 1952]

இருக்குமோ இருக்காதோ என்ற ஒரு எண்ணம் ஏற்படுவதால் அந்த நிலத்தைப் பலப்படுத்த அக்ஷர எடுத்துக்கொள்ள பிரியம் ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகக் கூட இந்த நாட்டில் விவசாயம் குறைந்து உணவு உற்பத்தியும் குறைகிறது என்பதை இந்த இடத்தில் அழுத்தம் திருத்தமாக சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே எப்படியாவது உடனடியாக ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு பயிர்மும் நிலத்திலும் உரிமை இருக்கக்கூடிய அளவில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் வாரம், குத்தகையை மாற்றி மைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால் அவர்களுடைய தார்க் கம்பையும் கடனுக்கு வாங்கிய மாட்டையும் தான் வீட்டிற்குக் கொண்டு போகும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். வருமானமோ, லாபமோ இல்லாத நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்நிலையில் விவசாயிக்கு, உழைவனுக்கு சந்தோஷம் ஏற்படுமா? எனவே என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் அந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு கிராம வாசிகளும் ராஜாஜி சர்க்காரின் காலத்திலேயே கூடிய சீக்கிரம் இதைச் செய்வார்களென்று அதனைப்பேரும் நம்பிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சில நிச்சயவாந்தார்களில் நல்லவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா போன்ற பகுதிகளில் சில நிலச் சுவர்த்தாரர்கள் செப்தி என்ற பல தயாரான காரியங்கள் சர்க்காரை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய அளவிலிருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களில் பலர் கடந்து, பெருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால், நான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய செளகரியங்களைச் செய்ய சங்கம் அமைத்து வேலை செய்த அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், என்னுடன் ஒத்துழைத்தார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கெல்லாம் காங்கிரஸினிடத்தில் நல்ல எண்ணமும் அன்பும் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த அளவில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பணக்காரர்களும், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்யவில்லை. அதனால் பல சங்கங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சில விஷயங்களைக் கேள்விப்படும்போது பரிதாபமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் ஒரு நாளில் செய்துவிட முடியாது. நான் கூட ஒரு காலத்தில் வெளியிலிருந்தபோது, சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்வதில்லை என்று நினைத்தேன். உள்ளே வந்து பார்த்தால்தான் அதிலிருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களும் சங்கங்களும் தெரிய வருகிறது. இந்த இடத்தில் ஒன்றை மட்டும் நம்பிக்கையுடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாய சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் ஏழைகள் சந்தோஷமாக இருப்பார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்தியும் பெருகும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, நாடு மக்களுடைய அன்பும் ஆதரவும் சர்க்கார் மீது ஏற்படும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழைகளுடன் பழகியவன், வசிக்கிறவன் அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக உழைத்தவன், சங்கம் அமைத்தவன்தான் என்ற நிலையில் அநுபவ ரீதியாக இப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன். தாங்கள்தான் விவசாயிகளைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்குத் தகுதி என சிலர் எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். யாரும் தாங்கள் தான் அதைப்பற்றி பேசுவார்கள் என பட்டா வாங்கி வரவில்லை. இப்படிப்பட்ட காரியங்களைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கும் காரியங்கள் செய்வதற்கும் நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்”

5-30
p.m.

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I want to say a few words. Compensation should not be given to the zamindars because when the Britishers were here, they allowed the zamindars to collect the tax only. But they are not the proprietors of the lands. The cultivators of the lands are the real owners. But now the Government think that the zamindars are the proprietors and that they

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must be given compensation for the lands taken over. But I would suggest that since the Government are undergoing a lot of financial difficulties, even if they want to pay compensation, they can pay it not now but in due course.

“ Sir, though the Subrahmanyam Committee championed the cause of agricultural labourers, the Government are not coming forward to do anything substantial for them. So, the agricultural labourers, as a whole, are undergoing a lot of difficulties, especially those in Tanjore district. The mirasidars are evicting the agricultural labourers not only from their lands but also from their houses. So, confusion and chaos are prevailing in Tanjore district. Question after question has been put in this House and attempts have been made by way of interpellations to convince the Hon. Ministers and the Government of the necessity to remove the confusion there. But still the Government are not coming forward to do anything substantial in this matter. Sir, I fear that if the Government do not take any drastic measures to ameliorate the conditions of those agricultural labourers, cultivation work will not go on smoothly in Tanjore district.

“ Coming to the question of village officers, I want to say that before I became a Member of this House, I was also a village headman. I want to submit that the village officers, as a whole, are not paid adequately. But, for even a small thing, they are asked to submit reports. If any officer goes to a village, the village officer is contacted for information. Even the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari said this morning in this House that the village officers are the pillars of the land revenue structure in the State. It is admitted that they are the custodians of law and order in the villages. Yet, they are not paid adequately. The Government say that they are not full-time officers and that they cannot be considered either as non-gazetted officers or as gazetted officers. Sir, I really do not know why the Government are putting these village officers to a lot of difficulties.

“ Then, Sir, in Tanjore district there are many waste lands. They can be given to the landless labourers, but the Government do not think it proper to do so. They give those lands either to political sufferers or to mirasidars. On the other hand, if they are given to the landless labourers, they can cultivate them intensively and increase production. Most of the landlords in Tanjore district are absentee landlords and they do not care for the cultivation of their lands. They mainly depend upon their clerks and their subordinates to look to it. As a result, cultivation is not carried on properly. That is why I say that waste lands must be given only to landless labourers, irrespective of whether the allottee is a Harijan or a non-Harijan.

“ Then, Sir, in every village there must be some lands for the grazing of cattle. Formerly there were, what were called, *mandakarais*. But now all these lands have been assigned to mirasidars and, therefore, the poor labourers have no pasture lands

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to graze their cattle. In such circumstances, I would suggest that in each and every village there must be some land set apart for the grazing of cattle.

“ Lastly, in Tanjore district, due to the cultivation of paddy alone, the law of diminishing returns has begun to operate. Even in selecting areas for the Community Projects, the Government have not been kind enough to select Tanjore district. The result of all these things is that Tanjore which has hitherto been considered as the ‘ Granary of Tamil Nad ’ is now not in a position to supply paddy in as large a quantity as before. Some of the anicuts which had been constructed by Chola and other Kings are not taken care of and I fear that in future agriculturists may have to suffer. So, I request the Government to devote proper attention to this matter.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇന്നത്തെ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം നീരെ പട്ടഞ്ചരം അശാസ്ത്രീയമാണ്. അതിനെ പാടെ ഒരു പരിഷ്കരിച്ചേ രീകൂ. ഒരു ഏക്കു ഭൂമിയുള്ളവനും 100 ഏക്കു ഭൂമിയുള്ളവനും ഒരേ രേഖയിലാണ് നികുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതു ഒരു അനിനി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഹൈറന്മാണ്? ഏതായാലും നികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയ സംഖ്യ കൃഷിവാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കൃഷിക്കാരെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ളതും, ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തസംഖ്യ കൃഷിവാക്കിയ ബാക്കിയുള്ള സംഖ്യകൾ ഒരു നിശ്ചിത ചുമത്തിയാലല്ലാതെ നീരി ലഭിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അതു കൊണ്ട് ഇന്നുള്ള നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായത്തെ ഒരു പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതു വളരെ ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. പണ്ട് ബ്രിട്ടീഷു ഭരണകാലത്തു നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെത്തന്നെ ഇന്നും കൃഷിക്കാരിൽനിന്നു നികുതി വിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാനായി പട്ടണങ്ങളെ പരിഷ്കരിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കും ആ പണം തിരിച്ചുപോകുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഇന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഗ്രാമീണർ നികുതി കൊടുക്കുകയോ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ ആളുകളെ സുഖിപ്പിക്കുക, അവർ കയ്യെടുക്കുക എന്ന നിലയാണ് ഇന്നും ഉള്ളത്. ഭൂപരിഷ്കരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേരളം യാതൊന്നും ഇന്നേവരെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. കൃഷിഭൂമി കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു എന്നത് പണം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്നും തെക്കൻ കണ്ണടക കിടയിൽ Tenancy Legislation വന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. Ryot Protection Act പോലും ഗവണ്മെന്റു ആ ജില്ലകൾ ബാധകമാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് ആൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നത്. ഇരു ജില്ലയിൽ ജനവിധിയിൽനിന്നു കുടിയാൻ സ്ഥലം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്ന അനുഭവങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അവ അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സമയമാകുമ്പോൾ ആ സ്ഥലം തിരിച്ചുവരുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഇന്നും നിലവിലുണ്ട്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിൽ, ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു യാതൊരു കോമ്പൻസേഷനും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു മലബാർ കുടിയായു ഭൂമിഗതി നിയമം കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലെ മറ്റുതാലൂക്കുകളെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു ബാധകമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലേക്കു മുഴുവനും ബാധകമാക്കണമെന്ന ആവശ്യം ഇന്നും നിർവ്വഹിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. നിർവ്വസാധ്യമായി കുടി ഭൂമിയിലേക്കിന്നു വിദ്യേയരായിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു ആ ജില്ലയിൽ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ട്. മറ്റൊരു വിശേഷത കാസർഗോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകേട്ടതോടുകൂടി അവിടെ 72 ശതമാനത്തിലധികം മലയാളികളാണ്. എന്നാൽ വന്യ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നികായുകൾ ഇന്നും കണ്ണടകത്തിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലുമാണ് എഴുതപ്പെടുന്നത്. മലയാളഭാഷയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രാധാന്യം അധികെയില്ല. ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുമാർക്കുള്ള എല്ലാവരും circular കൾ എല്ലാം ഇന്നും കണ്ണടകത്തിലാണ് അയക്കുന്നത്. കുറച്ചു ടി.വ.സംമുഖ് ഒരു വന്യ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ കണ്ണടകത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു കത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ അഞ്ചു നാഴിക കരാരാകു നടക്കേണ്ടി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പററിയാണെങ്കിൽ പണ്ടു കുറെ മലയാളി ക്ലർക്കുമാരെ കിട്ടും അവിടത്തെ ആഗ്ലിഷ്കളിൽ (കാസർഗോഡ്) ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നാണെങ്കിൽ അവരും ഇല്ല. ഇന്നു മലയാളി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൂടുതൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും മലയാള ഭാഷയ്ക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യം നല്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ളതു കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഗ്രാമ അധികാരിമാരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില കൂടുതൽ നന്നാക്കേണ്ട കാര്യം ചിന്തിക്കേ

നേട്ടം. ഗ്രാമഞ്ചളിലേക്കു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റു പോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സബ്സിഷണൽ കൺവെൻറർ ഇന്നു ഗ്രാമ അധികാരികൾ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അവർക്കുള്ള വരുമാനം ഏറ്റവും തുല്യമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയാണ്. അവരുടെ ഇനത്തെ നില മറുനിലപ്പെടുത്തി, ഇന്നുള്ള അവരുടെ വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ, തീർച്ചയായും ഇതു കാരണമായി നാട്ടുകാരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ ഇടവരുമെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരാമർശം മാത്രമെന്നെ പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ലേബർ കടിയായ ഭേദഗതി നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരുന്നതിന്റെ പ്രാരംഭമായി ഇന്നു Rent Settlement Officers പല ദിക്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫോസ്റ്റർ താലൂക്കിലും ഉണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ പ്രവർത്തനം എത്രയോ കാലം പിടിക്കും എന്ന് പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ നിയമം കടിയോടെ ജനിക്കും വേണ്ട എന്ന് പറയുമ്പോൾ ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഇന്നും വമ്പിച്ച തുക ചെലവഴിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്, Rent Settlement Authority ഉടർന്നു പോകുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല കൺവെൻറർ താലൂക്കിനെ ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി ഓഫീസായിട്ടാണുള്ളതെന്ന് കണക്കാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സാധാരണക്കാരൻ താലൂക്കിൽ മറ്റൊരാളായൊരു പദ്ധതികളും ഇന്നേവരേയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. കൺവെൻറർ താലൂക്കിൽ ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കു വളരെ അധികം സാധ്യതകളുണ്ട്. ഈ ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മൂന്നത്തെ ഭക്ഷണക്ഷാമം പരിഹരിക്കാനും സാധാരണക്കാരന്റെ മരംമരം സാധിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും. പയസ്വാമി നദിയിൽ രണ്ടു അണക്കെട്ടുകൾ (അതിന്റെ രണ്ടു ശാഖകളിൽ) കെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ അധികം കൃഷി ഉണ്ടാകുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുള്ള ആരോഗ്യങ്ങൾ, വീടും വളവും നൽകുമെന്ന ഗവണ്മെന്റതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. Co-operative Society കൾ മുഖേന കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുള്ള എല്ലാ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും നൽകുമെന്ന ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇന്നും വീടും വളവും ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരാമർശം മാത്രമാണ്. ഫോസ്റ്റർ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇന്നും ഒരു കൃഷി വിഭാഗം സ്റ്റാൻഡർഡ് ആപ്പിൾ സൊസൈറ്റിയില്ല. കൃഷിക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു നല്ലതും അർദ്ധപരമം നാശിക നൽകേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ നിലയ്ക്കു അവിടെ ഒരു ഡിവിഷൻ സ്റ്റാൻഡർഡ് ആപ്പിൾ അടിയന്തരമായി ഏറ്റെടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഇനത്തെ നില ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ, വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ എടുക്കുവാൻ, നിർമ്മിതിയുടെ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഗ്രാമഞ്ചളിലേക്കു തിരിയുക എന്നതെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the public are aware that the kisans of this State have been opposing since the last 30 years, under the leadership of Professor Ranga, the present system of land revenue. We are also aware that the present land revenue system has not at all taken into consideration the various problems of the peasants who are cultivating the lands, that is, how much they have invested, what is the labour that they are putting in, how much they are getting from their cultivation and so on. These things are not at all taken into consideration at the present time. I earnestly request the Government to go into the matter. Of course, they have got sufficient material before them. They have got the reports of many Committees on the subject. The Central Government are also contemplating to bring out a comprehensive Land Reforms Act. But, the Union Government will only be able to lay down certain principles and it is for the State Government concerned to work out the necessary details in the matter. I take this opportunity to request the Government to appoint a Committee to go into the details and prepare a comprehensive Bill on the question of land reforms. The minimum economic holding must be exempted from any kind of land rent.

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[25th July 1952]

"The Government must also appoint another Committee to go into the question of agrarian troubles in the State and suggest ways and means by which this question could be amicably settled. Everybody is aware of the discontent among the agricultural labourers and misunderstanding and trouble between the tenants and landlords. The Government must pay attention to this problem immediately and see that the agricultural labourers remain contented.

"Before solving other problems, the Government must first fix the minimum prices for all agricultural products. They must standardise agricultural income. Then only they can fix minimum wages for agricultural labourers. The Government must constitute a Committee to consider the question of fixation of minimum prices for agricultural products in comparison with the minimum wages to the agricultural labourer. In this connection they must also consider the consumers' capacity. All these things have been to be looked into. Of course, nobody can deny that there are many complicated problems. In one area, ten acres of land may yield produce worth one thousand rupees and in another area, even fifty acres of land may not yield so much. So, there are many problems which the Government have to solve at an early date.

"Many complaints are received from almost all the districts regarding large-scale eviction of tenants from their holdings. Such evictions are going on in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Many of the zamindars and landlords are evicting the poor tenants from their holdings on the pretext that these holdings are their private property. In many cases, these poor tenants have been cultivating the lands for the past 15 or 20 years. Now all on a sudden, these landlords have begun to make out new records to show that these Ramiahs and Buchiahs are only labourers and coolies under them and that they are not tenants. Evictions have been going on and it is high time that the Government bring forward some legislation to protect these poor tenants from eviction from their holdings.

5-50 p.m. "If the Government will enquire into the various cases of litigation, they will know the plight of the peasants. Sir, a few days ago, the Government announced their policy in reply to certain questions put in this House, regarding eviction of tenants. Whether he is an inamdar or an ordinary peasant, no one should be evicted, unless for a grave irregularity, from the land until a comprehensive land reforms legislation is brought in. The Government must promulgate an Ordinance to this effect.

"Regarding delay in disposing of Government work, in spite of the Chief Minister's statement about red-tapism, I have to observe that it is still the cause of delay not only in the Board of Revenue but also in all other departments. This is creating a hell of trouble for the people, particularly those living in rural areas. They do not know whom to approach, whom to contact and whom to ask for a simple thing. The time allowed to me is very short; otherwise, I can give a number of instances wherein the Board of

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Revenue has taken two or three years to give a reply to representations made with regard to land disputes. This system should be given up. The hon. Member, Mr. Lakshmana Das gave a suggestion in this connection and I welcome it and support it. The Government must appoint a special tahsildar for public relations for the time being in every taluk. There are tahsildars for wells, for procurement and for ever so many other things. If there is a tahsildar for public relations, he will attend to the grievances of the ryots quickly. There must be some such arrangement which will help the Government to go to the help of the ryots quickly. When I say this, I am not particular about the nature of the results. It may be negative or positive. All that I want is that the complainant must have his case disposed of within one month so that he need not have to waste his time and money in running to this court and that court, the district court and the taluk court. He need not waste all his small earnings on the lawyers who may appear for him. I am sure that the Government will consider this suggestion favourably and appoint a tahsildar for public relations in every taluk.

“ Then, I come to the question of grant of banjar lands. This question is of course giving a lot of headache not only to the public but also to the Government. I am confident that not even a single piece of land has been granted in the history of the Government without causing much delay. I talk subject to correction; if the Government will show me cases wherein they have granted lands without delay, I shall stand corrected. Sir, there is provision for grant of loan to agriculturists for purchasing bullocks or buffaloes and agricultural implements. But only those few persons who have access to the concerned authorities are able to get these loans immediately and others have to wait for one or two years. This fact cannot be denied. We cannot have the support of the peasants if this kind of delay is allowed to continue. I earnestly request the Government that both in the matter of grant of loans and in the matter of assignment of banjar and other lands, the landless poor must be given the first preference. When I say this, I must point out one defect. There are many classifications of the landless poor such as ex-servicemen, Harijans, political sufferers, etc. The landless poor constitute nearly sixty per cent of the total population of the State. When the Government say that the landless poor will have the highest priority in the matter of assignment of lands, I am not sure who will get it, of the four classes of people. I am sure, the rules and regulations that the Government have laid down are not observed by the authorities working under them. If the Government will only enquire into how these rules have been observed during the last five years, that is, after the last War, they will find that only people who have got sufficient influence and people owning large properties alone have been given banjar lands. Of course, these are not in their names. They are in the name of their relatives. The patta-holders are the wives and nephews of these people. There is no point in issuing instructions on paper to the subordinate officials. The Government must

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indicate the time within which the orders should be implemented. Then, they must see whether the rules have actually been observed. This is an important problem which must be solved at once. Then only the Government can command the confidence of the rural population. Loans have to be granted in time so that it may be of real use to the peasants. There is no use of granting a loan two or three years after it was applied for. The object of providing for loans to these peasants is to avoid the sahukar who wants to exploit their poverty and take away their lands.

6 p.m. " Does the poor peasant get the loan? I am confident nobody is getting the loan excepting those who have easy access to the local authorities. The Government must take early steps to modify the provisions so that the poor peasants could get the benefit.

" Sir, regarding the abolition of estates, many hon. Members have referred to the crisis created by the recent judgments of the Madras High Court and the Supreme Court. The Abolition Act has gone 'fut', i.e., it has become a dead letter because of these judgments. If I remember aright, there are more than 11,000 inam villages. A majority of these have already got the benefit under the Rent Reduction Act, and also the benefit under the Estates Abolition Act. So if the Government fail to bring in an amendment to the Acts with reference to these judgments, the inamdars—there are a number of inam villages in Srikakulam district—will file declaration suits and take back the villages from Government. If this is allowed to happen, there will be quite a good lot of criminal and civil litigation. The Government will be adding a new problem to the many acute problems they have to face. I therefore request the Government to bring in a suitable legislation to remedy this defect.

(At this stage the Speaker resumed the Chair.)

" Sir, in regard to the difficulties of the peasants who pay rent in kind, Government admit that an injustice has been done to them, but they say that it could be rectified only after the survey is completed. Seeing the progress that is now being made in the survey work, we doubt whether it will be possible to complete the survey work even within a period of twenty years. So it is not right on the part of the Government to ask these peasants to wait till the survey is complete to set right the injustice."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has only a minute more."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, I would request you to give me at least five more minutes. I was told that I would be given 20 minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member had already taken 20 minutes. He began at 5-45. I can give him only a minute more."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" I would therefore request the Government to bring in an amendment to the Rent Reduction Act to rectify the injustice done to the peasants who pay rent in kind.

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“Another injustice has been done to these peasants by the order issued by the Board of Revenue. I do not know whether the Government are aware of it. Though there is no regular irrigation system in the estates, the Managers of the estates have been asked to prepare demands for water-cess for the second crop. Government might argue that because ryots used water for raising the second crop, they were bound to pay water-cess.”

(At this stage the Hon. Speaker sounded the gong and called on the hon. Member Sri A. Sambasivam to speak.)

* SRI A. SAMBASIVAM :—“மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிலத் துறையின் செலவினங்களுக்கென்று இப்பொழுது அவை முன் வைத்திருக்கும் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் செலவினங்களை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் மொழிய முன் வந்துள்ளேன். ஆங்காங்குள்ள நிலங்களைப் பிரித்து வரையறுத்து உரியோருக்குப் பட்டாக்கள் செய்து வைத்திருப்பதும், அதன் தீர்வைக்கு இன்றைக்கு வரிகளைத் தண்டுவதும் பின்னால் ஒருவருடைய நில எல்லை இன்னொருவர் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல் எல்லையைக் குறிப்பிட்டு ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி பாதுகாப்பதும் ஆகிய இந்தத் துறை மிகவும் முதன்மையானதோர் துறையாகும். ஆகவே, இந்தத் துறையில் மற்ற பிற மாகாணங்களைக் காட்டிலும் நம்முடைய மாகாணம் இன்றைக்கு ஓரளவு சிறந்து விளங்குகிறதென்றாலும், இன்னும் சிறந்த முதன்மையான மேற்பார்வை அல்லது இடைவிடாது மக்களுடன் நெருங்கித் தொடர்புகொண்டு பார்க்கும் படியான மேற்பார்வை தேவை என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. பெரும்பாலும் இன்றைக்கு நாட்டுப்புறங்களில் கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் கணக்குதான் இன்றைக்கு நமது ராஜ்ய தண்டல் அலுவலகங்களில் தலைமைக் கணக்குகளாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கத் தலைமை ஆணையாளர்வரை யாரும் மாற்றமுடியாத அளவுக்கு அவருடைய கையெழுத்து இருக்கிறது. சில ஊரிலே கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகளின் கையெழுத்து சில குடியானவர்களின் தலையெழுத்தாகிவிடுகிறது. ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் இந்தத் துறையில் சிறிது உடனுக்குடன் பயனுடைய வகையில் அடிக்கடி நல்ல மேற்பார்வை செய்து வருவெண்டுமென்பதாக நான் வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏன் இதை வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன் என்றால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஒரு சிலர் ஒரு சில நிலத்தை உழுதுகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலம் புறம்போக்கு நிலமாக இருக்கலாம், அல்லது தரிசு நிலமாகவும் இருக்கலாம். அந்த நிலத்தை உழுது பயிர் செய்பவர் தண்ணீர் வாரியம் செலுத்தி வருகிறார். ஆனால், இந்த வரி கணக்குப் புஸ்தகத்தில் இருக்காது. அந்த நிலம் அவர்பேரில் பட்டா பெறப்பட்டதாகவும் இருக்காது. இப்படி ஒவ்வொரு சிறிய ஊர்களிலும், பெரிய ஊர்களிலும் இன்றைக்கும் இருந்து வருகிறதென்பதை நம் அரசாங்கம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்குமேயானால் எளிதில் கண்டு பிடித்து விடலாம். அப்படி இருந்து வருகின்ற குற்றத்தினால்தான் ஒரு சில ஏழைகள் நிலங்களைத் தங்களுடையதாக ஆக்கிக்கொண்டு, அதாவது எண்ணிக்கொண்டு அந்த பூமிகளில் கிணறுகளும் வெட்டி நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி உழுது பயிரிட்டு விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் நாட்டுத் தொண்டர்களுக்கு மானியம் வழங்கப்படுமென்று அறிவித்த காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரி பத்திரபடி வருடங்களாக உழைத்து, நில வளத்தைப் பெருக்கிப் பாடுபட்டு வந்த விவசாயிகளிடம் இருந்து வரும் பட்டா செய்யப்படுவதாக நிலங்களைப் பறித்து இந்த நாட்டிற்கென்று சிறை சென்ற இரண்டொரு நாட்டுத் தொண்டர்களுக்கு மானியமாக அல்லது இனாமாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. எனக்குத் தெரிந்து இரண்டொரு இடங்களில் இதை மாதிரியாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இரண்டொரு தவறு நேர்ந்த காரணத்தினால் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தில் இன்று எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கிற நண்பர்கள் அல்லது வெளியிலே காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதியாக இருக்கின்ற ஒரு சில கட்சிகள் இதைப் பெரிதாகக் காட்டி, நம் கட்சியின் பெருமையையே குலைத்து வருகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய

[Sri A. Sambasivam]

[25th July 1952]

மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைமை அமைச்சருக்கு நான் விடுக்கும் வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் இம்மாதிரி பத்துப் பத்தினைத் தவிர்த்து வருடங்களாகப் பயிரிட்டு விவசாயம் செய்து வந்ததோடு அல்லாமல், கிணறுகள் வெட்டி தென்னை மரம் போன்றதான மரங்களையும் பயிரிட்டு தன் சொந்த பூமியைப்போல் பார்த்து வந்த ஏழை மக்களிடமிருந்து அந்த நிலங்களை இன்று பறித்து தேசத் தியாகிகளுக்கு வீரமான்யமாக வழங்கியிருந்தால் அதை மீண்டும் அரசாங்கத்தின் சட்டத்தின் மூலமே திரும்பப்பெற்று முன்பு இந்த நிலங்கள் யார் யாரிடமிருந்ததோ அவர்களிடமே திரும்பவும் கொடுத்த விடவேண்டுமென்பதுதான்.

“பொய்யாமொழிப் புலவர், வள்ளுவர்,
‘ஓர்ந்து கண்ணோடா திறைபுரிந்தியார் மாட்டுந்,
தேர்ந்து செய் வுட்கே முறை’

என்று சொல்லியிருப்பது மிகவும் கூர்ந்து கவனிக்கத் தக்கது. அதேபோல இந்த நிலங்கள் முன்பு யார்யாரிடத்திலிருந்து என்பதை ஓர்ந்து அதிலிருந்து கண்ணோடாதபடி பார்த்து யார்யார் அதில் பணத்தை செலவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், தங்கள் கைப்பொருள்களைக் கொட்டிப் பாடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்துத் தேர்ந்து நியாயத்தைச் செய்வதேமுறை என்பதை நாம் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதற்குப் பதம்பதமாகப் பொருளை உணர்ந்தவர்கள் சபையில் இருப்பதால் நான் அதை விளக்கவில்லை. நம் கட்சியின் பெருமையை, கௌரவத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளும் வகையில் இதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த நிலவரியைத் தண்டல் தண்டுகிற காலங்களில் சர்க்காருக்கு மிகச் சிறிய தொகையைச் செலுத்துகிற நிலக்காரர்கள்கூட இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் கருணை காட்டவேண்டும். அதாவது, இன்று சர்க்காருக்கு நான்கணை, எட்டணை, ஒரு ரூபாய் என்று இம்மாதிரி மிகக் குறைந்த வரி கட்டுகிற ஏழை விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நிலப் பட்டாதான் இருக்கும். ஆனால், நிலத்தில் எதுவுமே விளையாது. விளையாடும் உண்டாகாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஏழைகள் இன்று அந்த வரியைக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் இன்றைக்கும் அவர்கள் வீடு சென்று தண்ணீர் குடிப்பதற்கென அவன் வைத்திருக்கின்ற சொம்பைக்கூட, பழங்கஞ்சி குடிப் பதற்கென வைத்திருக்கிற வட்டிலைக்கூட பறிமுதல் செய்யக்கூடிய வழக்கம் இருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சிறிய செயலால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து அதிகமான எதிர்ப்பும் வெறுப்பும் தான் உண்டாக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த முறையை உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் தலையிட்டு மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். எப்படியும் வரி வசூல் செய்தேயாகவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அந்நிய நாட்டாரால் அமூலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட இந்தச் சட்டம் இனிமேல் நீடித்திருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. குறைந்த வரி செலுத்துகின்ற மக்களை வரி வசூலிக்கப்படும் கொடுமையிலிருந்து காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் கடுமையான முறைகளை மாற்றியமைத்து இந்தக் கொடிய முறையைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி ஏன் இதை நான் இவ்வளவு வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இப்பொழுது நமக்கு விற்பனை வரி போன்ற இதர துறைகளில் நல்ல வருமானம் கிடைத்தாலும்கூட இதுவரையில் நிலவரியே முதன்மையான வரியாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருந்தது. நாட்டிலுள்ள நிலங்களை வளம்படுத்த உழுது பயிரிட்டு வருபவர்கள் இந்நாட்டின் பெரிய ஆணிவேராக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

‘சமுன்றும் ஏர்ப்பின்ன துலகம் அதலை
உம்புந்தும், உழவே தலை’ என்ற முறையில்

இத்தொழில் தலைமையானதாக இருந்தாலும்கூட இத்தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளோர்கள் தாலூகா அலுவலகங்களுக்கு சென்று வருவது என்றால் அவர்களுடைய உள்ளத்தில் அச்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இவர்களுக்கு அங்கு சென்ற உடனேயே நல்ல வரவேற்பும் இல்லை. அவர்கள் கேட்கிற ஐயம் உடனேயே அகற்றப்படுகிறதும் இல்லை. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் ஆணை அதிகாரிகள் தாங்கள் வேறு, தங்களிடம் வந்து கேள்வி கேட்கும் பொது மக்கள் வேறு என்ற உணர்ச்சி படைத்தவர்களாகப் பெருமாளும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம், அரசாங்கத்தின் துணையாளர்கள் வேறு, இந்நாட்டு மக்கள்

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வேறு என்ற உணர்ச்சி வேருடன் அறுத்தெறியப்படவேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்காகவே மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாக நாம் இங்கேயிருக்கிறோம். மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட நாம் மக்களுக்காகத்தான் இங்கே இருக்கிறோம். தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தவர்கள்தான் அமைச்சர்களாகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்க அமைச்சர் வேறு, பொது மக்கள் வேறு என்று பிரிவுபடுத்தக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் நம் எண்ணம். ஆகையால் அரசாங்க ஆணையாளர்கள் மக்களுக்காக, மக்களின் நலனைப் காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக மக்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய தொண்டைச் செய்வதற்காக இருக்கிறார்கள். மக்களை அவர்கள் தனிப்படுத்திப் பார்த்து எந்த உதவியும் செய்யாமல் இப்பொழுது இருப்பதை மாற்றி விவசாய மக்கள் தண்டல் அலுவலகங்களுக்குச் சென்றால் ஆணை அதிகாரிகள் இவர்களிடம் மட்டுமரியாதையாக நடந்து கொண்டு வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்யும்படியாக நாம் அதிகாரிகளின் மனதை மாற்றவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளிடம்தான் நாம் தண்டலுக்குப் போகிறோம். மற்ற துறைகளில் அவர்கள் ஓரளவு புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பினும் இந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத் துறையில் அவர்கள் தான் நிலத்தை வளப்படுத்தி நாட்டின் உணவு உற்பத்தியைச் செய்கின்றார்கள் என்ற முறையில் நில வரியை அவர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்குகிறோம் என்ற முறையில் குடியானவர்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான வாய்ப்பையும் அளித்து ஏழைக்குடியான மக்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான நன்மையும் புரியவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it pained me 6-10
very much to listen to the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister this P.m.
morning when he intervened and I am sure it must have pained every single Member of this House because I did not believe that such kind of speech would have come from our Chief Minister. It rather pains me to criticize the Hon. Chief Minister, but nonetheless when things have been said which I am sure must have pained a number of other people also, it is very necessary to give expression to my feelings. This morning the Hon. Chief Minister told us that our people are not intelligent or are less intelligent and less industrious than some other people, for example, the people of Switzerland whom I am sure the Hon. Chief Minister has not seen, and which country, I am sure, the Hon. Chief Minister has not visited either. Sir, I personally think that this is a slander on our people who do not deserve it. As a matter of fact, it is a wrong statement for anybody to make that our peasants and workers are not intelligent or are less intelligent than anybody else. I am prepared to prove it. It is only our Indian workers of our railways that are capable of running the engines which had been condemned long long ago. No worker of any other country would have touched these engines and run them. Similarly, I am sure, no other peasant will be working under the terrible conditions under which our peasants are working today. In spite of the terrific inhibitions and restrictions and in spite of the British rule during the last 150 years, our country has produced such intellectual giants as Sri C. V. Raman and Sri Jagadishchandra Bose and such intellectually eminent people as our Chief Minister. Therefore it is not the fault of the people—the fault lies somewhere else—if our agriculture is suffering today. Our agricultural production has been falling and falling continuously for the last 200 years of British rule in this country, it is not because our peasants are not intelligent or are less intelligent, not because our peasants are not industrious, but precisely because of certain typical land relations which were not in existence

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when the British came here but which have been imposed on this country after the advent of the British in order to foster their own rule in this country. We all know this. Also we all know that the Congress itself has been agitating for these agrarian reforms from the time of the Faizpur Congress. In the 1946 Congress Election Manifesto, and in the Five-Year Plan, the Congress wanted to change the present agrarian relations. It was only yesterday that our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he envied Sheik Abdulla for the speed with which he was able to carry out the agrarian reforms in Kashmir while he himself was not able to carry out these reforms in the other States of our country as quickly as Sheik Abdulla did in Kashmir, because, the Constitution comes in the way. Sir, I do not want to touch on the constitutional aspect now. Those people who framed the Constitution knew that there were certain restrictions for carrying out land reforms when they introduced certain safeguards and those safeguards clearly show whom that Constitution was designed to protect.

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"The question before us is, whether this system of land tenure which we are having now has effected any change in one of the fundamentals of our problem—I mean the problem of agriculture. After all, it is admitted even by Pandit Nehru, that of all revolutions it is the agrarian revolution in India which is the motive force of all revolutions in the Asian countries. In fact it is the agrarian movement which had been the motive force for all freedom movements in all colonial countries.

"Today after five years of freedom, where are we? Are we ahead in effecting agrarian reforms? Are we moving in the direction of those reforms promised by the very Congress itself, which is in power today? This is the simple question which we have got to pose before us, when we are faced with this Demand under 'Land Revenue'. We are often blamed of being impatient. It is said again and again that peace has got to be maintained. Of course peace is necessary and law and order is necessary. If force is used for the maintenance of peace and to quell disorder, then it is all right. I would like to ask the Hon. Chief Minister a very simple question. Because he has given a particular answer to a question in the morning, I am putting this question to him. Who is responsible for the growing discontent among the peasants in Tanjore? Who is responsible for the worsening of the agrarian situation in that place? Is it not a fact that as early as 1946 the Government appointed Sri Anantharaman, I.C.S., who was a District and Sessions Judge, I believe, at Nagapattinam to adjudicate in the agrarian dispute in Tanjore? What was the award of the adjudicator? It is not the kisans, nor we the Communists, who refused to accept the award. On the other hand it was the big mirasdars who refused to accept the award. Why did they do so? Is it not a fact that as soon as the mirasdars refused, one ex-Minister of the Government of Madras went from here to Mannargudi, not for the purpose of pacifying the mirasdars but to tell the poor tenants that the award was after all one which could not have any legal binding? May be the then Minister Giri

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would have appointed an adjudicator. It cannot have any binding on us ' that is how the ex-Minister viewed the award. I ask the Hon. Chief Minister, why can't they accept the award of one of their own officers?

" What happened then? The agrarian situation worsened. The Government did not implement the award of their own adjudicator. The people took the challenge. The peasants began to assert their rights. The Government were compelled in 1947 to sanction what is known as the ' Tanjore Collector's agreement '. This was closely followed in 1948 by what was known as the ' Mayuram award '. Because of the strength of the peasant movement at that time, Government were compelled to oppose the landlords. Only two years before the landlords had refused to accept the award of the adjudicator. Due to the agrarian trouble, the Government managed to make the landlords agree to the award. But then what happened? How did the Government behave? Immediately when the orders asking the landlords to come to certain agreements with the peasants were issued, the leaders of the peasant movement were arrested in 1948. The movement was made to be bereft of its leadership. When the Government were compelled to make the landlords come to a sort of agreement with the peasants due to the agrarian tension prevailing then, they subsequently used police force to annul that agreement. That agreement is nowhere to-day. This is what happened in 1948-49. Are we responsible for it? Then who is to be blamed? Can it be said that we created chaos? Can it not be said that the Government, which first induced the landlords to come to a certain agreement and never put it into force then, are the real disturbers of peace? I say, the Government are the real cause for the agrarian tension. Why did they not set up police against the tyrannical landlords, instead of directing their police force against the poor peasants? Can it be truly claimed that the landlords are the true paragons of virtue and they alone are the truthful persons? Is it a fact that only the ryots and not a single landlord committed crimes? Is it not a fact that the District Superintendent of Police who went on a complaint by a landlord that his haystack had been burnt by miscreants, found that it was the landlord himself who set fire to his own haystack and laid the blame on others? Is it not a fact that the same landlord happens to be a big Congressman now with some big influence behind him, in Tanjore?

" Whereas the Government broke into pieces the agreement to which they themselves had induced the landlords to agree at first, they now come and say that the poor peasants are those who are to blame. The most democratic movement had been labelled as a Communist-sponsored one. Is it right to charge us in such a language? The results of the last elections have brought into light the truth. The peasants have asserted their rights. Because they have now come up to clamour for their rights which are just, is it necessary for the Government to use police force to quell their movement?

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“ Our Hon. Chief Minister is a believer in ancient traditions. He would tell us always to be responsible in our doings. He would bring in the Gita and the Mahabharata in support of his statements. But why should our Hon. Chief Minister bring in Gita and the Mahabharata? We all know that the Gita was born in the midst of a bloody and sanguinary war. Even during the early stages of the Mahabharata, the Indian society had come to imbibe violence. The Gita was born in the midst of such a violence, when the Pandavas and the Kauravas were fighting with one another. But let us look into our still ancient Vedas. Whereas the Gita says that we have got the right only to work and not to enjoy the fruits of it, what do our Vedas say? Let me quote something from our Vedas :

ॐ सहनाववतु सह नौ मुनक्तु, सहवीर्यं कस्वावहै, तेजसि नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ।

। ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ।

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What does it mean? The man who works has got the inherent right to reap the fruits thereof. Why should our Hon. Chief Minister often cite the Gita and say that we have only the right to work? Only in a community wherein all without distinction have got both these rights, viz., the right to work and enjoy the fruits thereof, can we have real peace. That is what our ancients have said. Let our revered Hon. Chief Minister realize this also. ‘ I would like to ask our Chief Minister to go back to the Vedas and also to create those conditions which will ensure peace, real peace in the country. According to the Hon. the Chief Minister greed is there. But I would like to ask him : Who is greedy, is it our peasants that are greedy or is it the landlords that are greedy. When our peasants are fighting for their elementary right, the fundamental of all fundamental rights, the right to live, a right which is more fundamental than any other fundamental right, it is termed as disturbing the peace of the State.

“ We are told : Wait for some time; have patience. I would like to remind him that patience is a quality which has got to be maintained by either side. When he suggests to the peasants who have been oppressed for hundreds and hundreds of years, who do not get enough to eat, who are not able to carry on operations of agriculture and who to-day have become impatient as a result of all these things and they begin to assert themselves, why not, I suggest to the Chief Minister, go to the landlords and tell them : Have patience, after all times are changing; I will come with my legislation in due course; it does not matter if some peasant has occupied some lands, even unauthorizedly or without permission; after all you are interested in seeing that production goes on; it does not matter; your rights are there; you will get your share and I will see to it that the share will be given to you; have some patience. Is it not necessary that the landlords should have the same patience and why not the Government themselves practise that amount of patience and withdraw the Police force?

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“ I wish to submit to the House, Sir, that the main point is this. It is the fundamental and basic relations that govern our agriculture production that is at the root of our problems to-day and so long as they govern our agrarian relations, no amount of reforms and no amount of relief, given here and there, can basically change our agricultural production. I am not asking for a confiscation of the lands of the landlords. But let the peasant be enabled to buy seeds to carry on agricultural operations; it is not the landlords that are carrying on agricultural operations but it is the peasant that has taken the land on *varam* or *kuthagai*. It is he that is carrying on the agricultural operation and it is he that is not able to get any credit from the credit structure of the Government; credit is not available to him because he has no security to offer and therefore, what happens is that agriculture decays. There should be a basic change in regard to these matters and there is no use telling the people that those people are creating chaos. I wish to submit the chaos is created by the system, by the landlord who somehow or other wants to grab even the very little that they can get from the peasants. If the Hon. the Chief Minister wants to see greed, to look at greed, greed has got to be looked for not with the peasants, it has to be looked for not with the ordinary people but you can see it in the rich, you can see it in the big landlords and you can see it in the blackmarketers. It is those people that are greedy.

“ Finally, I would say: Pending the land reforms that have been promised—when they come we shall look into them—pending those reforms at least let the Chief Minister withdraw the Police force that is there to threaten the peasants. If the Hon. the Chief Minister has got any doubt about it or if the House has got any doubt about it, I would demand the constitution of a committee composed of representatives of every single party in this House. I am for an open enquiry; let the committee go into the district of Tanjore, see what is happening there, see who it is that is disturbing the peace—the peasant or somebody else. I am prepared to accept the verdict of that committee; let the committee be composed of members of all parties; let it include even representatives of the Congress party and the Krishikar Lok Party also; let it be a composite committee composed of members of every party in this House and I am prepared to disprove the assertion made by our Chief Minister which is based upon Police reports, reports of interested parties, based upon reports of the Police inspired by the landlords. If the Hon. the Chief Minister is not able to accept that proposition, the simple request that I would address to him would be to withdraw immediately the Police force and thus make the life of the peasant secure. To-day the Police force is there to protect whose security? Not the security of the hundreds and thousands of the ordinary kisans but they are there to protect and safeguard the security of the big landlords. So long as this policy is continued, I have to vote against this Government and I would ask every single member of this House to vote for the cut motion and against this Demand.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention to intervene in this debate or to disturb

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the programme of the House nor, I must add, did I expect such a helpful speech from Mr. Ramamurthi. I have heard him with great attention, and if I may say so with great satisfaction, and I agree with every one of his propositions. Barring the few misinterpretations of the Gita (Laughter) and barring the few misinterpretations of my motives and my understanding of the situation, and barring the few exaggerations, the main thesis of his speech I accept and I understand. I do want every one to understand that the Government which I represent will stand for justice and fairplay between the landlord and the cultivator, and I want to call him not 'tenant' or 'peasant' which are misleading terms, but I will call him 'cultivator' which represents a fact and not raise a question of law. I want fair dealing on the part of both of them, and on the part of either of them to the other. I do want as he wants, that immediate relief for all those who suffer under handicaps in the service of producing food for the people, should be given. I am entirely at one with him that this thing must be gone into and I go further. If, as he says—I am not versed in the history of these issues—if, as he says, the landlords have done wrong and the Government have gone wrong in respect of various agreements and awards given by Government's own respected and well regarded authorities, such as the Judges to whom he referred and the Superintendent of Police to whom he referred, who gave correct awards with reference to the haystacks being set on fire and such other matters, if men have gone wrong, then as far as human effort can go and as far as the law will permit us to go back upon history, I shall correct them.

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"I was amazed at the moderation of Mr. Ramamurthi's demands. He said, 'we do not want now all the reforms that we have been promised either impliedly or explicitly.' He wants that the conditions of the cultivator must be improved, that the credit which he does not command should be made up for, and he should be encouraged and enabled to produce more than he is now producing. I quite agree. I grant all these propositions and I promise to help him in these efforts. He wants, however, one thing to which I cannot agree. He asked me to withdraw all the police, and he has made it fairly clear why he wants it, so that people may go and occupy lands without rights and should not be disturbed by the guardians of the peace. Perhaps he did not quite intend that but the sudden withdrawal of the police force will result in that, whether he intended it or not. I promise, on behalf of the Force—as far as one man can promise for another—that they will not misbehave in the sense that Mr. Ramamurthi suggested that they would, viz., protect the interests and the wrong claims of the landlord and disregard the rightful claims of the cultivator. They are not there to protect either the one or the other—rightful or wrongful. They are there only to prevent the atmosphere from being disturbed in a violent manner. Otherwise, it is the Magistrate, it is the Government's representatives in the courts and in the magisterial chairs who are responsible for the preservation of rights, and not the police. He said 'the members of this House do form into a committee and go there to

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make enquiries.' It is unnecessary. I cannot abdicate the authority of the Government by asking the Legislature to govern the country. If it is to take evidence, I promise that we shall be as just as anybody else. I hope that the clear statement that I have made will convince Mr. Ramamurthi and those who agree and think with him that I am not out here to do wrong but my limitations are there. They may well say, 'your limitations are there, and therefore we want to assist you.' I shall take all such assistance without abdicating lawful authority or responsibility. What is it that you want? You want something to be done justly and quickly and, I think, I intend to do that. If I fail, I shall fail and I shall confess my failure before this House.

"Mr. Ramamurthi also said 'why should you not tell the landlords this and that.' He may take it from me that I have told all that and I intend to tell them more strongly but not so loudly as he has done. I do not wish to prolong the statement any further."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion on this Demand began with a bomb-shell by Mr. Kandaswami against the zamindars regarding the payment of compensation to them. Other hon. Members referred to various matters. The whole discussion ranged from curbing the omnipotent village karnam to the implementation of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. Many hon. Members referred to the grievances in their respective districts, such as the acceleration of the minor irrigation works, speeding up the grant of well subsidies and other minor things. Some hon. Members referred to the jamabandi system and desired that it should be abolished. Others said that the village officers' lot should be improved. Some members from Malabar said that it was not worthwhile to collect the loans advanced to refugees from Burma and Malaya as the collection charges would be greater than the amount collected. My hon. Friend Mr. Latchanna expressed sympathy with the ryots and then referred to the red-tapism prevailing in the Government Departments. He suggested the appointment of a Tahsildar to act as Public Relations Officer. He wanted that the loans should be disbursed in time. Then he referred to the decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court with regard to the Estates Abolition Act and said that it had gone 'phut'—to borrow his own expression. I will deal with these points as far as possible one by one.

"Let me first refer to the question of compensation that is to be paid to zamindars. The hon. Members Mr. Kandaswami and Mr. Govinda Rao and my hon. Friend from Mayuram joined hands in demanding that compensation should not be paid to zamindars. They should understand that we are implementing an Act which has been placed on the Statute Book. My position is in the nature of a Judge. The Judge can only interpret a law as it stands and cannot make any new law. Unless we scrap this Act, we cannot deny compensation to the zamindars (Opposition Benches : 'Scrap the Act.') When the time comes, you can do that.

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“ Sir, there is also the other question that any meddling with the implementation of the Estates Abolition Act would infringe the provisions of the Constitution. I am sure my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, will bear me out that without infringing the Constitution, we cannot interfere with the question of payment of compensation to the zamindars.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Is it the usual point of order? ” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member state his point of order.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ It is not the usual point of order. I want to correct a statement of the Hon. Minister. I did not say that compensation should not be paid to zamindars. I wanted that payment should be deferred.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is it a point of order? ” (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Whether it is a point of order or not, that statement comes in handy for me. He says that payment of compensation should be deferred. Under the Act, even that cannot be done. Half of the probable compensation has to be paid and it is in pursuance of that provision that we have already deposited the amount with the Tribunals.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I am not yielding, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member state his point of order.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, మంత్రి గారు usual point of order అంటున్నారు usual point of order, అసలు point of order, అని చెడు point of orders వున్నవో, ఏమో, మాకు కొంచెము వివరముగా చెప్పాలి. ఈ విషయములో మంత్రిగారు సభ్యులను అగౌరవకరమైనది అంటున్నారు. మీరు యీ అనువాదము తీసుకొని జనాభు చెప్పాలని కోరు తున్నాను.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah wants to know whether it is in order for the Hon. Minister to ask whether it is the usual point of order and whether he has got that right to say so.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I may tell my hon. Friend that I did not mean any offence when I said that.

“ Sir, I was referring to the Indian Constitution. According to the Constitution, no expropriatory legislation could be undertaken. So, compensation has to be paid to the zamindars.

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" Sir, one hon. Member, I do not know his name, said that the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report has been shelved. May I tell him that it has not been shelved? We are earnestly considering it. I may tell him that certain things by their very nature take time to develop. Take the case of eggs. It takes time for the eggs to hatch. Similarly, we have a period of gestation for babies to develop. So also, Sir, legislation takes time to develop. We are considering not only one report on the question of land revenue reforms. Land Revenue Reforms Committee's report is a very voluminous report. Besides that, we are considering also the Raghavendra Rao Report and also the Marjoribanks Committee Report. So, naturally, it takes sometime for the legislation to take proper shape. I can assure the hon. Member and also Mr. Latchanna, the whole thing will be gone into, and we will try our best to implement reforms in a way that will be very helpful to the ryot. I think hon. Members think that I am a peculiar man. Let me tell them that I do not come from Timbuctoo; I am a man of the Indian soil; I am also a ryot; I know all the difficulties of the ryot; I am as much interested in the betterment of the lot of the ryot as any hon. Member in this House either on this side or on the other side. Sir, I feel a great responsibility lies on me. I know it. But the only difficulty is, while hon. Members on the other side talk without restraint without bothering with rules and regulations governing the subject-matter—while they talk like freelances, I, on the other hand, feel hemmed in on all sides and bound by rules and regulations, for I am surrounded by statutes and rules and regulations and so I am not able to talk like my hon. Friends. I promise, with all these restrictions, I shall go as far as possible to implement the land revenue reforms in the best interests of the ryot.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Balakrishnan, coming from Pudukkottai referred to certain reforms to be carried out in his place. He complained that the transfer of pattas do not take place soon. It takes a lot of time. And then he said that the selection of lands for the grant of remission of land revenue is left to the sweet will of the karnam, that there are inducements to be given to the karnam to do it, and so he suggested that a committee should go into the matter to make proper remission of land revenue. He also wanted receipts to be given for the payment of land revenue; they should be stamped, sealed and all that. May I tell him, there are no difficulties in this matter in this part of the State? Receipts are given on payment of land revenue. They are not refused. There are no complaints about non-issue of receipts in this part of the State. If some ryots are very particular to have the receipts in a proper form, they are issued in a book form called 'kachayat book', wherein payments are entered then and there. Then, Sir, my friend said that the jamabandi work should be done not by the Collector but by the Minister. If the Minister is to do that, I wonder whether a hundred Ministers would be sufficient for that. I feel the whole difficulty with him is, he is a gentleman coming from a State which has been recently taken into our State. Probably, previously in that State, such things did not obtain, and difficulties were experienced. But now

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that it has become a part of our State everything will be properly done and things will be far better hereafter. By and by he will have no room for such complaints. But if still difficulties are experienced, we will try to remove them.

“Then, Sir, one hon. Member from Ambasamudram wanted exemption of land tax for small pattadars, say, those who pay Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 as land tax. I may tell the hon. Member, if I am not revealing a secret, that the Land Revenue Reforms Committee also thought about this question, and in fact, some members of that committee proposed that the exemption of this tax should apply to all pattadars paying a land tax of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. But I think it was turned down on the ground that it could as well be replaced by the sales-tax. Again, that tax, I mean the sales-tax, was turned down because it was thought it would lead to difficulties as it would involve keeping of accounts by the small pattadars. So they finally came to the conclusion that the agricultural tax was the best tax under the circumstances. But there are some dissenting minutes for that. The whole thing will be gone into; and I may assure the House that the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report will be thoroughly gone into and Government will try their best to implement it in a way that would be useful to the ryot.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“May I ask the Government whether they would allow some time for this House to discuss the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report, so that it may be useful to the Government in framing the proper legislation?”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, Government propose to make copies of that report available to all hon. Members of the House; and after that, there will be time enough to think of this. Now it is too premature to think of it. Let copies of the report first get into the hands of hon. Members.”

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:—“We have already got copies of it.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, I may now turn my attention to my good friend, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. (Laughter.) He has given a cut motion. Probably he has not spoken on it. Anyway I may assure him that the anomalies that we find in the working of the Estates Abolition Act as well as the Rent Reduction Act will be gone into. Mr. Latchanna also referred to the decision of the High Court and the Supreme Court which has upset the easy working of the Act. Sir, the matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

“Then, Sir, one hon. Member, Mr. Arumugam, I think, referred to certain grievances obtaining in his district of Tirunelveli and he complained that Swamiboga Tirvai is being collected. I do not know what it is, why it is called so, and under what circumstances it is being collected. I shall look into it.

“Then, I must refer to Mr. Venkatrama Ayyar, who spoke about the difficulties experienced in Pattukkottai and Arantangi in working the Rent Reduction Act. He and the other gentlemen

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coming from Tanjore are very good in combining together and putting forth their grievances. In this respect Tanjore district should be given the first place."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What about other districts? "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Tanjore should be given the first place in this combination of Members to ventilate the grievances of their district. This is not the first occasion I see it. I agree it is a right thing to do so. Tanjore district is very vocal in their grievances. Whenever they have a grievance, all the people of the district join together and voice forth their grievance. And that is what we see here to-day also. That is why Mr. Kandaswami has joined hands with Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar and referred to these grievances. They said that Government were merely saying, ' it is under consideration ' for anything we say, and doing nothing. No, Sir, that is not the case. There is no shelving of it. If I had intended anything like what the hon. Members were saying I could have said this morning to the question they raised, ' it could not be considered '. But I said ' it is under consideration ', because I felt levying a high wet rate of assessment on the lands which are poor, which have no irrigation facilities and other things, is wrong. Those lands cannot stand the highest rate of assessment of wet land. So I said the question is being looked into. I think justice will be done as far as the Act allows it.

" Sir, my time is up and I think I need not refer to other 7 p.m. things. Many things were referred to in the course of the debate, for instance, reference was made to-day also to the Board of Revenue although it had been discussed threadbare both during question time and during the general debate. Though the Government have stated in so many words that the retention of the Board of Revenue was necessary, still one or two hon. Members wanted that it should be abolished. An answer having been already given, I do not think I should repeat it. Sir, I want to close my remarks by saying that we will try our best to stand by the ryot and do whatever we can on his behalf. I do not also want to repeat the usual request that the cut motion need not be pressed because this sort of request has always had a contrary effect. I will leave it to the sweet reasonableness of the hon. the Mover of the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri C. Kandasami, pressing his cut motion? "

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" Sir, I am not withdrawing the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 86.76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature.’ ”

“ I do not propose to make any speech at this stage and, if any specific points are made, I shall try to reply to them.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I find it is one of the most moderate of Demands.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature.’ ”

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

“ It really gives me great pleasure to move this cut motion because it is only under this Demand that we could express our great appreciation, Mr. Speaker, of the manner in which you are discharging your responsible duties. It is a great pleasure for me to see you, Sir, making all efforts to rise to the occasion and reach the heights of impartiality on almost all occasions. Sir, you have virtually nullified the distinction between the front benches and the back benches by giving equal opportunities to all to take part in the proceedings of the House. Particularly during the question hour, Sir, you have taken pains to see that wherever one was sitting he was given an opportunity to put supplementary questions. I am very grateful to you, Sir, for this.

“ For the last five or six years I have been agitating that you must be given an opportunity to visit foreign countries so that you can have an opportunity to study their parliamentary practices and procedure. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ‘ They can come here.’) Sir, I am coming to that also. I was saying that you should be given an opportunity to visit foreign countries particularly to make a study of how democracies are working there and how the Speakers function there. In this connexion, if our Hon. Ministers agree and you are permitted to go to foreign countries, I would suggest to you, Sir, that you should visit the East European countries also so that you can have a comparative outlook of the situation prevailing there instead of having biased and prejudiced opinions which so many Members are trying to create.

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"I would like to bring to your notice,⁹ Sir, certain things which are happening on the floor of this House. I may mention, Sir, that when we give notice of adjournment motions, we take care to see that they are within the purview of the provisions prescribed in the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly. In spite of this, Sir, your rulings have always been against us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If my rulings do not give satisfaction, there are other ways open to the hon. Member. I wonder why he is paying me so many compliments if he is not satisfied with my rulings."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, I only want to bring to your notice that you must be more liberal in interpreting the rules."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How could I liberally interpret the rules? I must be just to all."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In doing justice to us, I request you to interpret the rules in such a way that . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I should allow all your motions!"

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got some difficulties which I want to express. On many occasions, I have pointed out that when the Hon. Chief Minister is interrupting me, he is taking away a part of my time. As regards these adjournment motions, it is necessary as well as essential that you should interpret the rules in such a way as to give us an opportunity to raise an issue of public importance, as usually urgent motions are brought forward on issues with which the people are vitally connected, for instance, a firing may take place inside a jail or some prisoners in a jail may go on hunger strike."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have given my ruling and the House is bound by it. The hon. Member is only criticising my ruling."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, I do not want to criticise your rulings nor have I done it before. I have always obeyed your rulings. I am only making a suggestion for the future and nothing more than that. I really want most of the rules in the book 'Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly' to be amended. We have now formed a committee to go through the rules and unless we revise the rules, the opinion of the people outside this House cannot be reflected on the floor of this House and I request the Speaker not to misunderstand this as a criticism of his ruling. These limitations in the rules could be removed and we can then function more effectively in the interests of the people. The rules pertaining to adjournment motions should be liberalized in such a way that there will be greater opportunities for you, Mr. Speaker, to allow these adjournment motions."

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“ Another point which I would like to bring to your notice is about short notice questions. If I remember aright, the Government did not allow till now a short notice question to come up for answer on to the floor of this House. I do not know why the Government refuse to answer short notice questions. It is very difficult for me to believe that Government could not get the information within the time available. We are not putting short notice questions on matters which took place some years ago. We are putting short notice questions only on incidents which took place recently and we are trying our level best to bring them to the notice of the House. The Government must be very liberal in accepting short notice questions. All short notice questions put by the Opposition or the Government side are put only in the interests of the people and the people are often anxiously waiting to see what is happening. Suppose there is an incident in which some people are murdered in a jail and we put a short notice question. The Government have to contact only the Superintendent of the jail for the information required. In the previous Assembly we had such short notice questions but till now, Sir, this Cabinet has not condescended to allow short notice questions and to give us a reply.

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“ Moreover, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Leader of the House that the Government always try to shield the officials. This point will be very clear if we go through the replies of the Hon. Ministers of the Government very carefully. Sir, questions and replies are intended for the people. They must be made to feel that justice is done to them, and the replies of the Government must also reflect that opinion. Instead of that, people are made to feel that the Government are of the department for the department and by the department. This is the general opinion prevalent among the people. I hope, our Sri Rajaji will certainly change the present system for the better. Then, Sir, we will have an opportunity to express our gratitude to him; but not now. Till now he has not done anything and things are as they were before. The difficulty is that Government get replies from the various departments, and the departments who are responsible for the administration of the State will only send such replies as are favourable to them. My request to the Hon. Ministers is this: There is no use of simply reading the replies that have been submitted by the departments. They must take more pains to find out the truth. All that the departments say are not truth and cannot be truth. They may not be truthful. I have found from my experience in the last Assembly during the last five or six years that whenever departments sent replies they were intended only to shield themselves and not to bring out the truth. I request Hon. Ministers to change this practice.

“ Then, Sir, I want to make a suggestion with regard to the allotment of time. It is but natural for the Hon. Chief Minister or for the other Ministers to take more time of the House than usually the Leader of the Opposition or Members of the House take. But such occasions must arise only when it is a question of explaining the policies of the Government. But, here we find

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that the Hon. Chief Minister taking advantage of his position as Chief Minister of the State takes more time for attacking the Communists or any of the Members of the Opposition. Naturally I feel he is not justified in doing so. The Opposition is not having time to reply to such attacks. Further, Sir, there is no scope to discuss anti-Communism or pro-Americanism in the Budget debate. In spite of that, if the Hon. Chief Minister is taking more time for attacking the Communists—of course, very recently we do not find him doing like that—we feel, Sir, he is not justified in taking more time. He can take more time if he has to make a policy statement. But in an ordinary debate, he should naturally take only as much time as any other ordinary Member is allowed to take. If every time the Hon. Chief Minister takes more time, taking advantage of his position as Chief Minister, we, poor Members, are put in a disadvantageous position”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. Chief Minister has to explain the policy of the Government.”

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Not at every stage, Sir. Even during the question hour, he takes ten or fifteen minutes. That is the minimum time he is taking. If the Hon. Chief Minister finds that the Opposition Members are creating some impressions which according to him are wrong, he gets up and takes ten to fifteen minutes to see that such wrong impressions are dispelled in spite of the fact that it is a ‘question hour’. I should like to say that this is rather inconveniencing the Members.

“ Then, Sir, as regards the Rules of Procedure of the House, I wish that the rules, particularly rule 32 (4) and (5), should be amended. As per this rule 32 (4) and (5), a question may be admissible only when it does not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements and it must ask for information and must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition. Many Members are put to a lot of inconvenience as a result of this rule and this must be amended in such a way as to be helpful to Members in putting questions. I suggest that a committee be formed to go into and suggest amendments to the rules so that they may be helpful to Members and not helpful to the Hon. Ministers who do not like to answer questions.

“ I wish to refer next to the question of allotting days for non-official business. During the last Assembly, only one day in the week was allotted for non-official business and even that day, unfortunately, was not enjoyed by the Opposition. But in this Assembly, we wish the Hon. the Chief Minister to allot at least three days in the week for non-official business. More over we are also sufficiently in large numbers. We too will bring on the floor of the House important pieces of legislation and resolutions which will really be useful to the Government. If they are really in the interest of the public, the Hon. Chief Minister can accept them and it does not matter whether they are brought by Members on this side or on the other side. In this way, better co-operation

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can be had between the Members of the Opposition and the Members of the Government. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to concede this demand and see that the rules are properly amended for this purpose.

“ Regarding Budget debates, all of us are working for more hours. In the previous Assembly we did not have so many hours of work in a day. All of us are willingly working and all of us contribute something from our experiences. The days allotted for the Budget discussion are not at all sufficient. I consider from our present experience that at least 15 days are required for the general discussion of the Budget and 45 days for the discussion of ‘ Demands ’. On the whole the Budget debates must last for two months. Then only, Sir, every Member will be able to express his views and the views of his constituency. We have got 375 Members, and many Members are not able to express the grievances of the people in their constituencies, because there is no time. Such debates will really help the Government to rectify the defects.

“ Sir, we have got a separate Secretariat for the Legislative Assembly and another Secretariat for the Legislative Council. There is no need for two Secretariats. I suggest in the interest of efficiency of work both the Secretariats should be amalgamated.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member’s time is over.”

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Only one word more, Sir, about the Legislators’ hostel. It is really a monument of the work of the previous Ministry. If anybody sits in this hostel, he is at once reminded of the previous Ministry and their capacity. Members are experiencing a lot of difficulties in this hostel. It is a ghoultry and not even a hostel, and it is not fit for Members doing responsible work in the Legislature to occupy. In Hyderabad every Member is allotted family quarters for Rs. 25 a month. Our Government could have constructed 100 houses out of six lakhs of rupees wasted on this hostel.

“ We sit, Sir, till late in the night, and the staff is much over-worked. If the Government cannot give them money for extra work, will they at least give the staff ten or fifteen days compensatory leave for the hard work they have put in? With these words, I move the cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature, be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

7-20 p.m. RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, I am glad that the cut motion has been moved by my friend Mr. Venkateswarlu who happened to be a Member of the previous Legislative Assembly of which you were the Speaker. This House is really very fortunate in having secured as its Speaker a person who has had experience as Speaker of this Assembly in the last five years. I would not have been tempted to speak of your impartiality but for the reference made by the hon. Member who

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preceded me. In conducting the proceedings of this House in the last five years, you have been always impartial. You have been fair to the Government as well as the Opposition; you have been fair to the senior Member as well as the juniormost Member. Every Member had an opportunity to speak and you have been a guide to every Member. You have had experience here and it is necessary that you should gain some experience of the working of the Mother-of-Parliaments and other democratic Legislatures in the other parts of the world. Sir, you may remember that for five years in the old Assembly I requested the Government to depute the Speaker of the Madras Assembly for studying parliamentary practice in England, along with the Secretary. We are very happy that our experienced and respected Secretary, Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar, is back here. It will be a very nice thing if the Government will arrange for your going to England accompanied by Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar who has been associated with legislative work in this part of the country for thirty years. My friend Mr. Venkateswarlu suggested your visiting the Legislatures of certain countries, but he did not mention the names of those countries. We expect the Speaker of this democratic body to visit only countries where democratic parliamentary institutions are functioning. What is the use of visiting countries where there are no democratic institutions? I am referring to countries with democratic parliamentary institutions generally without mentioning whether they should be England, America, Australia or any other country. The experience you gain from your visit to such countries will be useful to us after your return. I do hope that this Government will soon request you to visit those countries.

“Reference has been made to your inability to admit every adjournment motion and the need for amending the rules relating to adjournment motions. I think the present rules regarding adjournment motions are quite enough. But I am not against the appointment of a committee to go into the rules and make them up-to-date if necessary.

“A serious charge was made by the hon. Member Sri P. Venkateswarlu against the manner in which answers were prepared by the Secretariat. I think it is very unfair to attack persons who are not here. It was said that the officials of the Secretariat had got into the perpetual habit of shielding even the wrong acts of their subordinate officials. It is a wholesale and unwarranted condemnation. It is wrong for this House to accept the statement made by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkateswarlu. After all is said and done, we should be proud of our permanent officials who have been doing a good job for the last forty or fifty years. We have appreciated their good work whenever an opportunity occurred such as the discussion of the Demand relating to their salaries.

“It was said that the time allowed for the Opposition was not enough. I have the privilege of leading a group of people and let me represent to you, Sir, that the time allowed for the Members sitting on this side of the House is not at all enough.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"We did not say that the time allowed was not enough either for the Opposition or for the party in power. We said that more time should be allowed generally, and that applies to both. That was the whole idea of Mr. Venkateswarlu. We are only helping you."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I will only refer Mr. Nagi Reddi to the official report of Mr. Venkateswarlu's speech. He said that the Government Members took more time and the time allowed for the Opposition was not enough."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"He said the Chief Minister took more time."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I have made a note of the time taken by the Chief Minister and I am coming to that point."

"Let me repeat that the time allowed for this side is not at all enough. Let it not be understood that the hon. Members sitting on this side of the House, who give full support to the Government, have no ideas. They represent their constituencies and they have many grievances to represent to the Government. Therefore it is but right that time should be allowed for the Government side as well as the Opposition side."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The Hon. Chief Minister can reply to that point."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I can reply to certain matters concerning him also. It is my sweet will and pleasure, and so long as the Speaker allows me to speak, I can speak."

"We are grateful to the Chief Minister for taking up the time of the House. As the head of the Ministry, he may have to answer questions, clarify points and make statements of policy. We should be grateful to him for his intervention, as that will help us to know what the view of the Government is."

"Let me come to this House, privileges of Members and so on. I will not talk about the privilege of question time or adjournment motions. I may recall to you my plea for the last several years to locate the new Assembly buildings within the precincts of the Fort St. George or at least on the foreshore. It is very wrong to have located the buildings in the present site. There has been a heat wave in the City to-day. Even now the Chamber is very hot. This hall is fit to be an out-patient ward of a hospital. It can be divided into half a dozen compartments. Sri Venkateswarlu said that the new hostel would not be of any use. It could very well be used as nurses' quarters. The residential buildings may be used as quarters for the menial servants of the hospital. (Interruption by the Hon. Chief Minister.) The Hon. Chief Minister is a surgeon in charge of 374 patients who are worrying him for Horlicks, medicine, this and that."

"We know the inconvenience felt by the Union Ministers on account of the Parliament being away from the Secretariat. Here

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also the Assembly building is far away from the Secretariat. My idea is that we should build a new Assembly Chamber within the precincts of the Fort St. George. In 1931 when Sir Hopetoun Stokes was the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the question of a new Assembly building was considered.

"In that Committee, we succeeded in our demand that we should not go outside the precincts of Fort St. George. Even now it is not too late to change the location of the Legislative House. I was really glad to learn that in to-day's sitting of the House Committee, a resolution on some such lines had been passed. Sir, I do hope that more money will not be wasted on this building and that the Government will take steps immediately to build a new hall for the Legislative Assembly. In the meantime they may put up some temporary structures round about this building. They may spend a few lakhs of rupees but my fear is that they may not think seriously about the construction of a new building inside Fort St. George. Let the old Legislative Assembly Hall, which is now being used by the Upper House, continue to be used for that purpose. But a new hall must be built within the precincts of Fort St. George to be used by the Legislative Assembly. A few structures may also be put up along with it to be used by the Assembly office. As a matter of fact, I have been told by several doctors in this City that there is a shortage of hospitals. Except the Royapetta Hospital, we have no hospital in the Mount Road area. Sir, I am not making a joke. On the other hand, I am seriously suggesting that this building should be converted into a hospital and thus put to the best use. At the same time, the Government should take steps to construct a new building for the Legislative Assembly. It can be finished within two or three years' time, and there is money enough for it. (An hon. Member: 'We have also to think about the Andhra State and its Legislature.') Sir, I had no chance to speak about the formation of the Andhra State on the previous occasion because I had not made a note of it. But now that an hon. Member has reminded me, I have an opportunity to speak about it. The question of the formation of the Andhra State has nothing to do with the construction of the new building which I am suggesting. I say the Andhras will not get the Andhra State if they insist on Madras City to be their headquarters. I want to tell the protagonists of the Andhra State that they will be delaying the formation of Andhra State so long as they do not give up their claim to the City of Madras. I may tell them that there are States in India which have been created without the old headquarters. Orissa is an instance in point."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"How is the question of the formation of an Andhra State relevant to this Demand?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"When I am speaking about the Legislative Assembly building, I am certainly within my bounds to refer to the Legislative Assembly buildings that may be necessary as and when the Andhra and the Tamil States are created. I want to make it clear that there is a wrong impression in the minds of certain people that the Tamilians are against the formation of the Andhra State. All people are

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unanimous that the Andhra State should be formed in the interests of both the Andhras and the Tamilians. In fact, the progress of the entire State is held up because the Andhra State has not come into existence. The Andhra State has not been formed for two reasons. One of them is that the Ministers of the previous Government did not want the Andhra State. Another reason is that a set of people wanted Madras City to be included in the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How are all these things relevant to this Demand? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, I am now speaking about the construction of two Legislative Assembly buildings, one for the Andhra State and the other for the Tamil State. Let there be no humbugging about it. So far as I am concerned, I am saying plainly that I want a first-class building to be constructed which should ultimately be used by the Tamil State. But it may be used jointly till such time as the Andhra State comes into existence. Sir, I am not the Prime Minister of India but I am certainly capable enough to understand the situation in the country and realize that the Andhra State will not come into existence in the near future. I may tell the hon. Members representing the Telugu districts on this side and on that side that there are some people who do not want the Andhra State to be created and that, therefore, they are claiming the City of Madras to be included in the Andhra State. But I may assure them that they will be delaying its formation by insisting on this claim."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, is referring to the formation of the Andhra State. Is it in any way relevant to this Demand? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" It is relevant in view of the fact that I say that this building should be converted into a hospital. The hon. Member asks whether we should not have two buildings. That is implied in the interruption. But my honest belief is that the Andhra State Legislature will not be within the precincts of Fort St. George. Therefore, I say that a new building should be constructed which can be used by this Assembly jointly so long as the Andhra State does not come into existence and when the Andhra State comes into existence, having its headquarters in Andhra Desa, Tamil Nad could use it. My main plea is not for the formation of the Andhra State today or tomorrow. I never wanted to refer to it. My main point is the condemnation of this building. Incidentally I suggest that we could put it to the best use by converting it into a hospital. I do hope that the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Chief Minister will find some Rs. 15 lakhs and construct a new building and that they will not waste any more money over this building itself."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to request the Hon. Speaker to see whether the facilities intended for the Members of the Legislature are afforded to

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them regularly. As regards the travelling allowance and daily allowance bills, I want to point out and I am sure the Speaker also is aware that many hon. Members are undergoing a lot of difficulty in preparing those bills and in trying to know whom they should approach in such matters."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it in preparing the travelling allowance bills that the hon. Members are finding great difficulty?"

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Yes, Sir. The signatures of the hon. Members who attend the meetings of the Assembly are taken daily and on that basis, the Secretariat itself can prepare the bills on behalf of the hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member want that the Secretary should prepare the bill and not the Member?"

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"I mean the office attached to the Assembly. They can prepare the travelling allowance bill immediately after the Member attends a meeting of the Assembly. Many of the hon. Members may not have enough money to spend in advance. Therefore, I suggest that a single journey fare may be paid in advance to the hon. Members. I think that the Union Government have some such system of payment in advance."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Even now the travelling allowance for the journey from the place of residence to Madras, that is, for the coming journey, is paid before the return journey is performed."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"That too is paid only after the travelling allowance bill is prepared and forwarded to the department, after waiting for three or four days and after making repeated approaches to the concerned department. Therefore, I earnestly request the Hon. Speaker to look into the matter and see if the hon. Members who attend the Session can have the benefit of getting advance payments to the tune of not less than a single journey fare."

"Then, I request the Hon. Speaker and the Government to afford the facility of a library to the Members of this House. The present library is far off in Fort St. George. As a result, if any hon. Member wants to refer to a book, he is not able to do so at present. I request that the library may be shifted to Government Estate, Mount Road, as early as possible so that the hon. Members may have the benefit of referring to any books or Acts in the library."

"The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, referred to the formation of the Andhra State. I think he wants some new buildings to be constructed for housing the Legislative Assembly. Incidentally he says that the Andhras cannot get the Andhra State so long as they do not give up their claim to Madras City. He wants this building to be converted into a hospital. I do not know whether he had a Mental Hospital in mind when he said that (Laughter.) Now, he wants a new building to be constructed from out of the total revenues of the Madras State. He has got very great experience in business line and as such, it is not proper

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on his part to say that the Andhras cannot have a share in such a building especially when it is constructed from out of the total revenues of the Madras State.

“ Regarding the formation of the Andhra State, I wish we do not create ill-feelings between the Andhras and Tamilians by utterances of this sort.”

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu made certain remarks about the question-hour in this House. I want to say a few words about it. I wish to take this opportunity to tell Mr. Venkateswarlu and other hon. Members that we are enjoying a great privilege in this House during question-time. In some of the democratic countries, they do not have the same privileges as we are having during question-hour in this House where we put a number of questions for eliciting information from the Ministers. In the United States of America, the Members cannot put questions to the Ministers and elicit information; because, those Ministers are not responsible to the Senate or the House of Representatives, but are directly responsible to the President. In many countries, they don't enjoy such privileges as we do. What is the position in some of the Communist countries like, say, Russia? If anybody puts questions as the hon. Members on the other side do here, he will disappear the next day or the same night. So, I wish to tell Mr. Venkateswarlu that he cannot complain about the privileges that we have here.

“ The hon. Gentleman Mr. Venkateswarlu complained that the Hon. the Chief Minister was taking a lot of time himself during the debates and that he was taking even as much as 15 minutes during question-time. I do not know why he has made this complaint. So far as I am concerned, I am very glad that our Chief Minister here and there answers some questions and also takes part in the debate. Many of us are very much interested to get clarification from him on many points. Not only myself but many other hon. Members of this House will be glad to know the views of the Chief Minister more than those of any other Minister, because the Chief Minister is more responsible and his views will be more authoritative. Therefore, I cannot understand the complaint made by Mr. Venkateswarlu.

“ So far as the answers are concerned, I am sorry to mention that even for short notice questions, we are not able to get quick answers. It takes a long time for us to get answers. In other countries, it is not the case. If short notice questions are given, they are answered the very same day or the next day. But, here they say that they will have to get information from the district authorities and so it will take time. I appeal to the Government to look into this matter and give answers to short notice questions immediately. Even if they have to get information from the district authorities, the Government can get it within a few hours or at the most in a day, by sending a telegram. So at least in future, I hope the Government will be able to answer short notice questions immediately.

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" I wish to say a few words about you, Sir. I don't wish to embarrass you. Anyway, I feel I must tell that you have established a reputation in this House. You have given a number of rulings on points of order and other matters. You presided over the previous Assembly for a period of five years and you are going to preside over the present Assembly also for a period of five or six years. I wish to suggest that all the rulings that you have given in the past and the rulings that you may give in future must be collected and printed in a book form, so that they may be useful to others. Your rulings have raised the prestige and reputation of the House. So, I am sure that the future generation will look to your rulings for guidance. It may be that all the Legislatures in the country will look to the rulings given by the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly. Therefore, it is very necessary that all your rulings must be carefully preserved and printed in a book form.

" We have been clamouring in the past five years or so with regard to another matter and we also put forward proposals to the previous Government, who were not agreeable to our proposals. I hope the present Government will consider this proposal favourably. I am mentioning about our desire that you should be sent to some of the western countries to study the parliamentary procedure obtaining in the Parliaments of those places. Sir, it is very necessary that you should visit the western countries and study the parliamentary procedure obtaining in those places, so that the knowledge that you will acquire may be of immense benefit to us here.

" There is another suggestion which I wish to make to the Government. In the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, only Parliament Speakers and Parliament Members are allowed to participate at the present time. The Speakers of the State Legislatures are not invited to these Conferences. I request the Hon. Chief Minister, through you, Sir, to take up this matter with the Central Government and see that the Speaker of our Assembly is also represented in Inter-Parliamentary Conferences. The State Legislatures should not be neglected in this manner. They are also Parliaments, they are State Parliaments and the Speakers of these State Parliaments must also be given due representation in such Conferences. They need not take Members like me as delegates, but they must take at least the Speaker as a delegate to such Conferences.

" So far as the new building of the House is concerned, several Members including Mr. Venkateswarlu and the Raja of Chettinad criticised this building and said that this was not a proper building for housing the legislature of a premier State. Of course, the present Ministry is not responsible for the construction of this building. Whatever it is, this building is not at all fit to house the Legislative Assembly of our State. I have had the proud privilege of visiting several Parliaments in western countries. The Hon. Chief Minister was good enough to say the other day that I had the good fortune to visit some of the foreign countries. I

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do not know what he had in his mind when he made that remark. I do not know whether he complimented me on my visit to those countries or not. Whatever it is, it is a fact that I had the good fortune of visiting the Parliaments of Finland, England, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, France and some other countries. So I know in what type of buildings the Parliaments of those countries are housed. I want to tell the hon. Members of this House that if any foreigner were to visit this Assembly, he will laugh at us. This is not at all a suitable building for conducting the meetings of the Legislature. The State Legislature is the State Parliament and the building in which it is housed must be a national monument and must reflect the architectural beauty of our country. In the present building, we do not find any such thing. The Raja of Chettinad said that this could be converted into a hospital. If an expert Doctor visited this place, I do not think he will advise the conversion of this building into a hospital. This building could be used at present only as a national theatre. Dramatists are nowadays complaining that they do not have a proper opera house in the city for staging classical dramas and plays. The Government may very well carry out certain minor alterations here and there and convert this building into a good opera house. That is the only good purpose for which this building could be used.

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"We are not concerned with the question of Andhra Province. We are not worried whether the Andhras get a Province or not. It is their business. We do not stand in their way. But we must have a separate Legislative chamber and it should be housed on the Beach road, and not in a congested place like this. The Hon. the Chief Minister must have seen the Parliament House of Ceylon. I do not ask any Member or the Chief Minister to go to England or to America. Within two hours, we can reach the island of Ceylon. Though the country is very small, look at the Parliament House. See how beautiful it is ! Therefore, Sir, we must have a better House on the sea coast.

"Then, I come to the comments of my Communist friends here. They say: 'What is this State to do? In a poor country like ours, we cannot provide funds for palatial buildings for transacting public business'. Let me tell these Members that they have never seen Russia or Czechoslovakia although they have got pamphlets and booklets about how parliamentary work is done there. They have very fine buildings. Sir, even if the Communist Party comes to power—and I know they will never come to power in my lifetime (laughter) though I would very much like to see them come—they will not like to work in a House like this but will go in for a beautiful building ten times the cost of this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I do not want, Mr. Speaker, to take much of the time of the House. I want to refer to one or two matters only which I feel obliged to refer to. In the first place, I want to refer to the manner in which this Assembly was summoned and I would say that this is not conducive to the dignity of the House or even the proper discharge by the Members of their

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responsibilities. A notification was issued on the 25th June 1952 summoning the House on the 27th, that is, within two days of the issue of the notification in the *Gazette*. The Members were expected to be present here on the 27th. The result was that some of the Members did not see the notification in time. I submit, Sir, that this procedure is very wrong. The Government must remember that dealing with the Members in this manner affects the sovereignty of the people and as such this sort of practice must be put an end to.

"The second point that I would like to mention is this. It was very really interesting to hear my Friend, the Raja of Chettinad, expatiate on the bad design of this House. He was expatiating on the demerits of this building. He wanted another House to be built. Certainly, many of us would like to have a better House. But we have also to look into the financial position of the State as well. The Raja of Chettinad does not, however, mind the State spending another fifteen lakhs or so to put up another House. Let me give this assurance to the Government on behalf of the Members on this side of the House. We, on this side, are prepared to put up with the difficulties that may exist now and we do not want any more money to be spent on constructing another building. I would, however, request the Raja of Chettinad to place the 'Chettinad Palace' at the disposal of the Government for this work. If it is his intention to come to the rescue of the State, I shall suggest an alternative. Let him give the Government sufficient money for building a beautiful, pucca, wonderful House which will be not only an example to the State and the country but will serve as a model House for the Parliaments of the world."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, I would suggest that we sit till 8-30 and finish this 'Demand.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us here have heard the Raja of Chettinad suggest every year that the Speaker should be sent to foreign countries. The Government have always turned a deaf ear and, therefore, I do not propose to repeat what he said. If the Government believe that it should be done, I hope they will do it of their own accord, and not on the recommendation of the Raja of Chettinad, whose advice has not so far been heeded, although it should have been heeded. I do not want to go further but, let me say, none would be gladder than myself, if the Speaker and the Secretary or the Joint Secretary or the Assistant Secretary are deputed abroad to study the procedure in other Parliaments. If it is convenient for the Government to arrange the trip immediately, so much the better. We shall have the next session after your return, Sir, either in October or November."

"The accommodation here has been condemned by everybody. I am not also satisfied with it but I would like to be a little realistic for, will it be possible for Mr. Rajagopalachari as Chief Minister to change the order of things so soon? I do not

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think, the moment it is said that this building is bad, we can move into the Fort St. George again. Of course, I know, if it does not cost money, he is prepared to go away. I can place a large indent for conveniences and comforts, and we shall try to improve this building gradually and also its surroundings.

“ Firstly, Sir, there is plenty of heat inside the House and one reason for it is that the House is just on the same level as the road, that is, the Wallajah Road. The Hon. the Chief Minister's seat is below that level and the Speaker's platform alone comes to the level of the road. I think, the Engineers did not pay much attention to the basement and construction of the House. I do not like to condemn the engineers. It is, I think, the Consulting Architect who has done it. Hereafter, I hope, the Government whenever they undertake such work, will consult not only the Consulting Architect but also take advice from experts before coming to a decision.

“ About extensions, the Government have already got the Consulting Architect (laughter) to design. I believe some extensions have been proposed but I am not satisfied with those and judging from the tenor of the speeches made by hon. Members, it is quite clear that they want extensions, if they are to be made, to be built in a very good way. Therefore, I hope that the Government will take the representatives of the various parties in this House into confidence in coming to a decision on the proposed extensions. Of course, it does not mean that we want to take away the responsibility of the Government. But we believe in our own vanity and we can give useful suggestions in this matter so that money spent on the extensions might be spent to the satisfaction of all concerned.

“ Sir, I do not want to go into all the items that we require but one thing is very essential, a big, good lounge room where at least a hundred Members can sit at a time. I suggest that some cheap construction must be put up very near here so that when Members feel like relaxing they can go and sit there conveniently and can come immediately into the Assembly Chamber when the Division Bell rings, without any inconvenience. Such a hall is absolutely necessary.

“ Then, Sir, some construction which resembles a verandah, if not a pucca verandah, and which will not spoil the sight is necessary all around the Chamber. As it is, we are getting too much glare, too much heat and during rains, also rain. This is a new building and the roof just above where I am standing was leaky the other day. (Laughter.) I collected some rain water on my papers here. (Laughter.) I knew all new buildings have got little defects and I do not consider them big enough to be brought to the notice of the Government. But so far as the verandah is concerned something must be done. Sir, you are also greatly troubled over the number of persons coming into the lobby and at times, you are compelled to close the doors which means we are ourselves adding to the discomfort of this House. I, therefore, submit that the Chief Minister and the Minister for Finance should certainly

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take up the question of extensions of this House seriously and quickly and have some temporary construction for the lounge room immediately. Better it is attended to before we meet next in September.

“ Sir, you are aware that the accommodation for members of the staff, apart from the Members of the House, is not adequate. If the Chief Minister takes a round tomorrow, he will find that the staff of typists, reporters, etc., are huddled into small rooms. The rooms for the Deputy Speaker, Joint Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are also very small. I hope he will see that some immediate attention is paid to this question.

“ Then, Sir, I have always considered the Press in this State as important as the Legislature. During the last five years, the Ministers and the Chief Minister were actually taking the Press into confidence whenever the Assembly was not in session. The Press was functioning very well indeed and was putting questions freely to the Ministers without being worried about points of order or relevancy which require the interference of the Chair here.

“ It has always given me delight to read the kind of questions 8 p.m. put by the Press representatives to the Hon. Ministers. I am not saying this in any lighthearted manner. Therefore the Press is a very important institution in our State at present. I think the accommodation given to the Press representatives is totally inadequate. They are put up in a different building and a portion of it is to be given to the Post Office at our request. Some other good place must be given to them. After taking notes for 10 or 15 minutes they have to go there and type out the transcript and then come here to continue the work of note-taking for a long time. It is good of them to sit here taking down notes of our speeches till we finish instead of going away at 5 o'clock like the shop assistants and establishments. They have to sit here long; but the kind of chairs they are given are not good. I think the chairs should be changed. I need not make a big point of this on the floor of the House. More convenient chairs must be provided for them in our own interest so that the proceedings may be more comfortably reported.

“ Then, Sir, coming to the question of language, we are experiencing difficulty every day. I know it is inherent in a composite Assembly like this, and no one can look at it in a light-hearted way or in a nonchalant way. We must find a solution. We belong to a composite province (and there are bound to be bilingual provinces) and there are bound to be two languages to be interpreted. I think if there is the persistence of the 20 or more per cent minority, to speak in their own language, some arrangement must be made by the Hon. Speaker to interpret their speeches in the appropriate languages. I remember during the years 1937 and 1938 there was a talk about engaging translators. I do not know whether this is possible or not. But I would request you to get into touch with the arrangements made by the United Nations Organization to translate the speeches made in different languages.

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I understand that a special kind of broadcasting is arranged so that the Members could hear the speeches translated into their own languages. Before we come to a good mechanical arrangement I want the Hon. Ministers to be generous to the Members of the House. Questions may be put from this side or that side of the House. Whenever the Minister understands the question, I would ask the Hon. Minister not to take it in a spirit of annoyance but to take it seriously and translate the question himself for the benefit of the Members. Then even if the Hon. Minister should give the answer in Tamil, he should also give a translation of the answer in English. It is true any one language is not understood by everybody. But at least if the Hon. Ministers make as many Members as possible understand the answers they give, it will be very helpful.

“ With regard to divisions I think the time has come when we should certainly take to mechanical arrangements. If there was a mechanical device we would certainly have called for more divisions. Some time ago I suggested a system which is found in some legislatures of the United States of America. The system is electrically operated. There is a big board and all Members are provided with electric buttons. The moment the Speaker calls for ‘Ayes’ the Members press the ‘Aye’ buttons and the board immediately gives a flash of the votes and when the Speaker calls for ‘Noes’ the Members press the ‘Noes’ buttons and their votes are also recorded.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ But their names should be recorded.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The names are there on the board itself. There is also an automatic counting arrangement, and within two minutes the whole count is taken. There is another arrangement also. There is a photo system on the table of the officer corresponding to the Secretary. The whole board is photographed and in three minutes copies are handed over not only to the Speaker but to the Members as well. I therefore suggest that your office might get into touch with the United States Information Service or the United States Consul and obtain detailed information about this system.

“ Coming to the Library, some reports and reference books were brought here only recently. But most of the important books have not yet been brought here. Most of the Members are new. They may want to get further information when they feel a doubt after hearing the answers given by Hon. Ministers. But we have now no means to refer to books to get information. I hope arrangements will be made to shift the Library without further delay. It should be shifted to this place by the time the next session comes off. I find the provision made for the Library is only Rs. 10,000. It is not enough. There are 375 Members now. We want to suggest the purchase of so many kinds of books. There are so many nations having parliamentary life. We may

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suggest purchase of books from those countries relating to economics, social subjects, philosophic subjects and also books on constitutional and parliamentary procedure. Therefore I think Government would do well to come forward with a supplementary grant for the purchase of books. In about five or six months the present allotment will have been spent.

“ Sir, I want to say a word with regard to the Police. You remember, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister said that a certain number of Policemen would be put under the control of the Speaker and you also said that they had been ordered to be under your care. But still the same dress and turban of these men are worrying several persons. It is a psychological feeling. It must be changed. This morning I asked a constable whether my friend could park his car under the shade of the tree. He said he had orders not to allow parking of cars there. When I asked him from whom he got his orders, he said he had orders from the Head Constable or the Police Station. Therefore in this very compound there are Policemen getting their orders from outside.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ They are not taking their orders from the Police Station. Probably the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has been misinformed.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Probably the constable might have mistaken. But the position was that. I do not make a complaint of it. It does not matter where we park the cars. The point is the Legislature must have its own Watch and Ward. The taking over of policemen is only a temporary arrangement. The Hon. Speaker, the Hon. Chief Minister, and the Hon. Leader of the House may sit together and come to some arrangement to create a Watch and Ward for the Legislature.

“ Then, Sir, some hon. Members pointed out certain inconveniences experienced by them in the hostel. I underline what they said and suggest that steps should be taken to improve the present position. I would also suggest that all the members of the staff of the Assembly Secretariat including those who have to work in the night time also must be provided with quarters in this vast compound itself. We must make some arrangement so that they may be nearer to the Assembly always. Then, the scales of pay of the Assistant Secretary and the Deputy Secretary should be put on a par with those of the corresponding Secretariat officers. I remember, Sir, I raised this question in 1950 and again in 1951 and the then Finance Minister said that he would look into the matter. I do not know how far the matter had been considered. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to look into this matter. In regard to editing the proceedings of this House, may I suggest, Sir, without any reflection upon the existing staff who are very overworked, that a wholtime editor be appointed to be solely in charge of this editing work?

“ The staff that are working in the Assembly Secretariat are more or less a specialized staff; the kind of work they do is special, constitutional and parliamentary; I understand they don't have the

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prospect of being taken into other departments. I therefore submit that either they should be given the privilege of being taken into other departments like Revenue, etc., or their scales of pay must be raised which would give them a great inducement. The gazetted and other subordinate officers of the Assembly must also be eligible to be drafted on for higher appointments as those in the other departments. At present, I understand, the opening is barred to these persons and I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider this point. In regard to the Librarian, last time also I suggested that the scale of pay should be the same as that of the Secretariat Librarian. The Librarian is a very useful and necessary officer.

“ In this session there has been plenty of over-time work and friends have been telling that it is due to the Opposition that we are having longer sittings. It is true, Sir, we did really demand and if there is any guilt, the Opposition takes the guilt and blame upon itself. This is a new Assembly after the general elections and we had no option but to sit for longer hours as only about 25 days were allotted for the budget session. I feel sixty days should have been allotted; it is very pleasant now and in fact I feel inclined to sit late in the night to-day (laughter). Therefore, Sir, we had to demand longer hours of sitting and not because we were heartless to the staff. It was an inevitable necessity. I think, Sir, that it would not be too much if I suggest that a bonus equivalent to one month's pay in the case of staff and two months' pay in the case of peons should be given to the members of the Assembly office.

“ To-day the House Committee passed a resolution ‘ that the allotment of dwelling rooms and family quarters in the Government Estate, Mount Road, should be vested in the Committee ’. I heartily endorse the resolution. The Committee passed another resolution for constructing ‘ a separate well furnished lounge room with attached bathroom and flush-out latrine and also fitted with a division bell, very near the Assembly Chamber ’. They also passed another resolution ‘ that the library should be shifted to the Government Estate compound as early as possible ’. These are some of the matters which should be urgently attended to. I do not want to take up the time of the House any longer. I find the Hon. the Chief Minister wants to say something and I know he is capable of saying things in a humorous way and putting off all expenditure (laughter). Let him not do it. Whatever he says, let it be in the direction of the fulfilment of our desire. This is all that I have to say for the present.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Sir, with analogies to the Finance Minister, I must deal with the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu: he was complaining that I took too much of the time of the House. I submit, it is my responsibility that I am discharging and I am not feeling any sense of guilt. In spite of the time I have taken, I have always been trying to be brief and I hope other hon. Members will copy me in this respect. But, apart from the particular duties pertaining to

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the Chief Minister, if an objective view were taken, I think Mr. Venkateswarlu and Mr. Nagi Reddi have stood more often than I have ever stood in this House (laughter). I don't grudge it; I want these young gentlemen to stand up, stand up to me and stand up to everybody. I had a feeling that Mr. Venkateswarlu was feeling rather shy of me and particularly afraid of my being here and conducting the business here. (Cries of 'No, no' from Opposition Benches.) I don't like that at all. I want him to be courageous; he should ask me to speak and reply to what he says. He should not suggest even in a slight degree that he is rather tired of me; he must try to get used to me and to grow under my observation. Under my eyes I want him to grow.

"Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu and to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for having taken the entire charge of the requirements of the staff and the peons and the bonus for the peons, of the Press and of everybody here. (Laughter.) I don't think there is any need for any of them to form any union. (Laughter.) The Opposition is a grand trade union for all these people." (Laughter.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, here the Opposition discharges its functions. It should not be understood, even by way of a joke, that we are a trade union in this matter. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'No, no'.) I am submitting that neither the Secretary nor the Librarian or other staff approached me. Being men of this world and having had some experience on the floor of this House, certain things having come to my notice I have only given expression to them. So, let not the Hon. the Chief Minister take it in the trade union spirit and let him not also answer in the employer spirit." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is unfortunate that I am an employer of all these people, in the legalistic meaning at any rate. Therefore I wish to point out that all the favour I can show them has been taken away by Mr. Venkateswarlu and by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and every little point of favour that I might possibly show has been stolen from me so that everything may be put down as having been done, not because of my liking it or the Government liking it, but because of the great pressure from the Opposition. Sir, I know it is a joke. I know also what was said by the Leader of the Opposition was quite genuine. I don't mean to say that there was anything improper about it. I do feel that some time we should let each man have his own thunder, we should not try all the while to steal one another's thunder. If I give any bonus to peons, they must be grateful to Mr. Venkateswarlu and not to me! (Laughter.) (Cries of 'No, no' from the Opposition Benches.)

"Sir, having cleared the atmosphere in that respect and having cleared the possibility of my having been more silently concerned about all these people than those who are vociferously concerned about it, I shall come to the next point. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for a sitting room for Members. I quite agree that they should have a sitting room. But

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I should also tell the Members that they will not go to the sitting room; they will sit here only, work diligently right from the morning till late in the night, as they are doing to-day. Whereas in other Parliaments there is need for lounge rooms because the hall is too small for all the Members and they do not always watch every one as they do here.

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All hon. Members feel that they should have a lounge room. I feel that if it was a question of going out of the Hall, all hon. Members would prefer to go into the open fresh air rather than sit in the lounge. The room, for all that I know, will be full of smoke. I fear the Members are so fond of their work that there will be no great use of the lounge.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition was perfectly right in his insight into my tendency and my bias. I do incline to saving expenditure. He has correctly understood me. I wish all hon. Members appreciate it also. I think all hon. Members of this House are against waste, against lavishness, for the poor are the foundation on which we have to build our future. Take this House. It has a foundation of brick, cement and mortar. But it really stands not on that foundation, but on the foundation of the resources of the people. Of course, hon. Members like Sri R. V. Swaminathan might have gone out and seen foreign countries and their Parliaments. I have not gone to foreign lands and I can only imagine. I can take a pen and paper and suggest hundreds of improvements. There is no difficulty about it. I can build castles in the air and so to say live in them. All hon. Members want so many things. But where are we? We do not have the necessary finances. The question is whether hon. Members who have been elected by the people want to look after their comforts first, before looking after the people's comforts. It is easy to say things but difficult to put them into practice. I do not object to minimum comforts for hon. Members. May be this may appear strange to Members like the Raja of Chettinad. He is not here. He generally makes a speech and disappears. He has cast a reflection on the qualities of this building. It is true that I have not gone to foreign places. But I know that even in the House of the Mother-of-Parliaments (I mean, the House of Commons in England) there is not sufficient accommodation for all hon. Members to sit at one time. There are no loud-speakers provided for them. In fact a running commentary is going on when speeches are made by hon. Members. The Speaker is hardly audible. But we, here, have good audibility. Thanks to the electricians here, we are able to hear speeches made even from a corner. All thanks to our electricians. As Mr. Ramamurthy had observed, our gadget-makers, our industrialists and our technicians are no doubt endowed with good technical skill. He referred to our peasantry. They have shrewdness, capacity and talent. But they have to be brought up to a higher level gradually. But our technicians are very good. The electricians at the job here deserve our compliments. I am sure the speaking and hearing arrangements will improve still further.

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“ Many have complimented the Hon.^o Speaker on his impartiality. I need not speak on that subject. He requires no compliments. His qualities are obvious. What is obvious need not be commented upon.

“ I must answer the point raised by Mr. Venkateswarlu. The hon. Member has complained that interpellations are not properly answered, and that there is always a tendency on the part of Hon. Ministers to defend the departments, instead of answering interpellations straightway. I think this is a grave reflection. May I retaliate by saying that interpellations have been used in the same manner as ‘ laws ’ are used, viz., for the purpose of evading. The rules relating to and the conditions governing interpellations are all quite right and just. There are Bills and resolutions on various topics wherein arguments could be advanced for and against and a debate called for. But interpellations are intended for the purpose of getting information from the Government, which could not be got otherwise. What do we find here? The right of interpellation is used in this House cleverly, skilfully and even commendably, I should say, for creating a debate, for giving expressions to their opinions, for offering suggestions, making insinuations and lastly for making attacks upon the Government. Now if attacks are made on them, are not the Government entitled to defend? It is wrong to say that the departments are not giving out facts. On the other hand they put up only the facts. When an interpellation is put, the same is sent to the concerned department for furnishing the answer. It is for the Minister concerned to see what is relevant and what should be given to the House. All these things look like ‘ defence of departments ’ to those who wish only to attack and not get information. (Laughter.) That is why Mr. Venkateswarlu says that we are always defending the departments. Let the hon. Member put his interpellation in the proper manner. He will certainly get all the information required. I am always inclined to give all the information that is available with me. If the right of interpellation is misused for raising a debate and leading an attack, I submit, Sir, it is totally wrong and unfair. (Interruption.) Whether it referred to me or to any other Ministers, it does not matter. I am answering on their behalf. The right of interpellation should never be misused.

“ I shall now come to the short-notice questions. If short-notice questions are put, for the purpose for which they are legitimately intended to be put, the answer would be given. But when short-notice questions are put as to what took place in a district, what happened in a particular village which is far away from here, and what particular incident took place in 1950 or 1951, then all that I can say is that we have called for information and will give the answer as soon as the information is received. We cannot reply just as we like. The information we furnish should be accurate. We have to be responsible for the answers we give. It is not a debate wherein one can say one thing at one time and withdraw the same the next moment. It is not like a statement to the Press wherein we can send the contradiction the next morning.

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The answers furnished should not lack clarity. We should give precise and correct answers. Wherever information is readily available, I have never hesitated to give the answer. Almost immediately I have replied."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What about the Budget leakage question? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There was a Budget leakage. I had answered the question even before it was put, by issuing an Ordinance ! The answer to the question, whether there had been any Budget leakage, has already been furnished. But when it is asked how the Budget leakage had occurred, how can we answer that when we ourselves do not know how the matter had leaked out? Short-notice questions should not be put for raising an argument. When short-notice questions are put about events, occurrences and politics in far-off places, the only answer we could give is that we have called for information.

" Short-notice questions should be put to clear up some point or bring some grievance to Government's notice. If some little time is lost over it, it does not matter very much. When we call for information it is itself a sort of check. It is a remedy so that such sort of occurrence may not repeat itself in future, for it would be felt that the Government have begun to take action on the same. The calling for information thus acts as a deterrent. Hon. Members should take a more objective view of what takes place in the House. If they do so, they would be able to attribute to Government a certain amount of justness and truth. As far as I and the Ministry which I am leading are concerned, I can very well say, we are doing things as fairly as possible and by everyone. I should say that I am doing more than is due to the younger Members of this House. When such is the case, it pained me very much to hear the words which Mr. Venkateswarlu had used. If it is a question of my dealing with older Members like Mr. Viswanatham, I could keep them at arms length. I may put off the Leader of the Opposition; he is as good as myself and he may put me off. But I will never put off Mr. Nagi Reddi or Mr. Venkateswarlu. I will not refer to Mr. Ramamurthi.

" Then, Sir, multiplicity of languages was another point that was touched upon by the Leader of the Opposition. He wanted this State to have the United Nations Organization arrangement for listening to translations and interpretations. I am not dealing with the gadget side of it but with the fundamentals. Let me make myself clear; I do want to compel all people to understand the different languages in use in this State and in its neighbourhood. If only Members give their ears and listen calmly to articulation and voice of Members speaking other languages, if only we spend the time that we spend in debate to hear one another's language in the manner in which I have suggested, we will understand each other pretty clearly. After all, how do people learn languages? It is not by going to schools that they learn; it is by hearing and by understanding and by trying to reply by signs and gestures in the beginning; subsequently we

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learn the words themselves. If only hon. Members will listen to each other's speeches and not go away when a speech in another language takes place or take vows that they will not speak in a particular tongue, things could be solved easily. Let us remember that the languages that we speak here are not like the languages spoken at the UNO; all the languages spoken here are related to one another; Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada are all inter-related and if only we listen calmly and speak in slow articulated style we will be able to understand and we can understand the languages though it will be somewhat difficult at the beginning. We have to live among one another and with one another and therefore it is no use wanting translators and interpreters. In principle, the short range methods suggested by the Leader of the Opposition is, I think, wrong in view of the long range commitments that we are after. I want people to understand one another. Now that the House is in a mood to hear rambling speeches, I wish to tell hon. Members that I have a child in my house who does not know a word of Tamil. It knows only Hindi and there is another which knows only Tamil and not a word of Hindi. I do not allow any of the people to translate for them but all the same they understand each other and learn each other's language. Grown up people are sophisticated and they do not wish to hear any other language except their own and they want to fight over it. Their eyes glare in anger when another language is spoken but children are innocent. I am not referring to Mr. Gopalakrishnayya. I know very well he wants to speak only in Telugu and he has taken a vow to that effect but I am not sure if he has taken a vow only to speak in that language or whether that extends to hearing of speeches in another language. As a matter of fact, I have seen him closely following and understanding the speech made by everybody in English. I think he has taken a vow only in regard to speaking. I think he had better drop that and it will be for the improvement for everybody here. I am not against interpretation, or translation but let us try to understand each other's language; let us drop isolation. The way to overcome difficulties is to face difficulties and not try to solve them by short range policies and gadgets."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I have much to add; we have had on the whole a pleasant discussion and I wish the debate on other Demands also were as pleasant as this one.

" Sri Venkateswarlu started the discussion with a long lecture on parliamentary procedure and how our rules should be modified and he laid stress on the need to modify the rules about adjournment motions and suggested that the rules should be so modified as to admit of all sorts of motions being brought forward here as motions for adjournment. I was rather amused to hear him because I do not claim to have as much experience in this House as he. Adjournment motions are intended for the suspension of the business of the entire House for dealing with certain kinds of matters. When you want the suspension of the business of the

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House, it should be of sufficient importance to warrant the business going on in the House being suspended. That is why it is stated that the subject-matter of an adjournment motion should be of importance and not of importance to individuals but of public importance and that is why the rule says that it should be on a definite matter of urgent public importance. I think it is a very wholesome rule. Can it be argued that the business of the House could be suspended for everything and anything; it cannot be. Not only should it be urgent, but also it should be of public importance and it should be specific and it should not be capable of being discussed in the House in the near future. My hon. Friend with all his parliamentary experience tells us to amend the rules so that all sorts of motions can be brought into the House to the detriment of its usual business. I am wondering wherefrom he drew his inspiration for the suggestion that he made. He was referring to some democratic institutions functioning in Eastern Europe and I do not know whether he drew his inspiration from things prevailing in the East European countries.

“ The Hon. the Chief Minister also dealt with short notice questions. I think it is my hon. Friend Sri Venkateswarlu who asked for information about the number of officers on a pay of Rs. 1,000 and over. (Sri Venkateswarlu: ‘ It is not I ’.) Anyhow some important Member of your party asked for that information by way of a short notice question. It is a short notice question asking for the waiver of the usual period of notice. If it is allowed, all the Secretaries to Government and other officials will be gathering the information but if the Minister concerned says that he cannot agree to the waiver of notice the cry goes up that the Government always object to short notice questions. But let me tell the House, Sir, that we have always answered short notice questions when it is of importance.

“ The Leader of the Opposition has given very many constructive suggestions. I have not known him for long and I have only come to know him as the Leader of the Opposition. But one thing I have noticed is that whenever he speaks, he is forgetting that he is the Leader of the Opposition and he has been always able to give very good and constructive suggestions. It is one of such speeches which I have heard to-day and I can assure the hon. Member that I will, not only I but the Government also will give very careful consideration to the suggestions that he has made.

“ With regard to the improvements which have got to be made to this House and especially with regard to the amenities to the Members, I well realize that hon. Members are put to very great difficulties. It is not necessary that we should live in extravagance but still we should have our ordinary comforts so that hon. Members may be able to discharge their functions properly. For example many hon. Members find that the food supplied to them is not wholesome and it upsets their health. If that is so, how can they continue long here in this House in Madras and discharge their functions here as Members of this House? So also about this very Chamber where we are sitting. Leave alone the artistic beauty, it

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should be comfortable enough for Members to sit here for a long time. If this Chamber gets heated, then the tendency is to go out and have some free air. It should be comfortable enough for hon. Members to remain here long enough so that they may participate in the debate here and discharge their functions. (Sri P. Venkateswarlu : ' What about air-conditioning? ') Even then there should be some provision made for hon. Members to get heated now and then! All ordinary comforts at least should be provided to the hon. Members. We have just started. This Chamber is new. The Hostel which has been built is new. As we go on, I am sure, we will be able to adjust ourselves and make all the necessary changes which are required for the purpose of making our life comfortable. I am sure, in course of time we will find that not only this House has got all the amenities required but also the residences where Members are staying will be made quite comfortable for them to stay. There will be always enthusiasm for the Members to go to the Legislature.

" I need not take up the time of the House any longer. I hope at least this Demand will be granted unanimously without a cut as it relates to the salary and allowance of the Members, the salary of the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Deputy Speaker and also the salary of the staff for whom the hon. the Leader of the Opposition pleaded so eloquently."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" If the Hon. Minister for Finance will at least give me an assurance that he will consider the suggestions made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and myself regarding facilities to the Members and particularly to the staff, I have no objection to withdraw my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member withdrawing his cut motion? "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I am withdrawing my cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,91,800 under Demand X—State Legislature '."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House till 10-30 a.m. tomorrow, Saturday, 26th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 231 asked by Sri P. Rangaswamy Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 25th July 1952, page 247 supra.]

(a) The village-site price of paddy in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts ;

(a) The following are the village-site procurement prices of paddy (per imperial maund of 82.2/7 lb. of unbagged grain) that were fixed and notified for Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts :—

	I sort.			II sort.			Kuruvai.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tiruchirappalli ..	8	4	9	7	12	9	7	8	3
Tanjore district ..	8	10	0	8	2	3	7	14	0

(c) The surcharge, sales tax, etc., collected by the Government ;

(c) Sales tax at the rate of 3 pies per rupee is collected by the Government at three stages, viz., (1) at the F.O.R. stage from the procuring agents, (2) at the wholesale stage from the wholesalers and (3) at the retail issue stage from retailers. An administrative surcharge at the rate of 5 annas per imperial maund of rice and a subsidy surcharge at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per imperial maund of rice are collected by the Government.

(d) The F.O.R. price of rice in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore ;

(d) The F.O.R. price of rice for unbagged grain per imperial maund fixed and notified for Tanjore district is Rs. 13-9-0 for I sort and Rs 12-3-9 for II sort and Kuruvai variety. The cost of gunny at current authorized rates is added to this F.O.R. price before export. No F.O.R. price for rice was fixed for Tiruchirappalli district as there were no exports from that district.

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(b) The allowance given to procuring agents, millers and wholesalers ; and

(e) Whether the Government would place on the Table of the House, the detailed working sheet showing the difference between the village-site price and F.O.R. price ?

(b) and (e) Two statements showing the allowances given to procuring agents from the procurement stage to the whole-sale or F.O.R. stage are appended.

Statement I.

A statement showing the procurement price of paddy at village-site and the F.O.R. price of rice fixed for *Tanjore district* and various allowances given to miller, procuring agents (price per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

Item of cost. (1)	I sort. (2)			II sort. (3)			Kuruwai. (4)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Price of paddy at village-site (un-bagged) within three miles from mill.	8	10	0	8	2	3	7	11	0
(2) Brokerage, measuring, stitching and cart-hire from village to mill.	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
(3) Price of paddy at mill unbagged.	8	13	0	8	5	3	8	1	0
(4) Cost of paddy required to produce one maund of rice.	12	11	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
(5) Milling charges ..	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
(6) Stencilling charges ..	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
(7) Bagging, packing, brokerage, loading and cart-hire to railway station.	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6
(8) Profit	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
(9) Sales tax	0	3	5	0	3	2	0	3	2
(10) F.O.R. price of rice per maund excluding gunny.	13	9	0	12	13	9	12	13	9

NOTE.—The F.O.R. prices are for unbagged grain. Cost of gunny at current authorized rates is added to these F.O.R. prices before export.

[25th July 1952]

Statement II.

A statement showing the procurement price of paddy at village-site and the wholesale price of rice fixed for *Tiruchirappalli district* and the various allowances given to miller procuring agents (price per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

Item of cost.	I sort.			II sort.			Kuruvai.		
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Price of paddy at village-site (unbagged) within three miles from godown.	8	4	9	7	12	9	7	8	3
(2) Brokerage, measuring, stitching and cart-hire.	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
(3) Price of paddy at mill or godown of the agent.	8	7	9	7	15	9	7	11	3
(4) Cost of paddy required to produce one maund of rice.	12	3	6	11	7	9	11	7	9
(5) Milling charges ..	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
(6) Bagging, packing, etc., at mill yard.	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
(7) Profit	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
(8) Godown rent, shrinkage and dryage.	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
(9) Sales tax	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	3	1
(10) Wholesale price of rice at mill or godown of the agent excluding gunny.	13	2	9	12	6	10	12	6	10

NOTE.—The wholesale prices relate to unbagged grain. Price of gunny at current authorized rates is added to the above wholesale prices before sale.